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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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THE MAINLAND SUGAR MARKET

The Latest Prices—Doscher is Out of the Combine.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 4 ⅛c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝c.; molasses sugar, 4c.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Tribune says:

Wall street is interested in a report that Chas. E. Doscher has withdrawn from the National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey, of which he has been a director and a large stockholder, and has retired permanently from the sugar business. The report is accepted as true, although Mr. Doscher could not be found when an effort was made to secure a confirmation from him. One of his fellow directors was quoted, however, as declaring that Mr. Doscher's retirement was not the result of any disagreement in the board.

The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey was incorporated on June 2 at Trenton with $20,000,000 capital, one-half being preferred stock and one-half common. It was a consolidation of three of so-called "Independent" companies—the National Sugar Refining Company, capitalized $1,000,000 in stock, the Mollenhauer Sugar Refininfi Company, capitalized at $1,000,000 and the New York Sugar Refining Company, with a capitalization of $600,000 stock and $2,400,000 bonds.

The National and Mollenhauer had all along been on friendly terms with the American Sugar Refining Company, while the New York, controlled by Mr. Doscher, had been a strenuous competitor of the trust. It was therefore taken by the street as an indication that the sugar war was over when the Doscher refinery was connected with the National and Mollenhauer, and in fact, the raising of the price of refined sugar, which has been going on rapidly during the last few weeks, began at just the time of the new company's organization, the trust announcing each advance and the Arbuckles and the new National company promptly making the new rate.

JAPANESE LEAVING.

Hundreds of Laborers Are Returning to Japan.

Japanese laborers by the hundreds are heading for the Orient. Yesterday the Nippon Maru took two hundred away to the land of the chyrsanthemum and more would have gone on her if there had been room for them on board.

Since the suspension of the penal clause in the contracts of the contract laborers they have been moving about a great deal and many are taking advantage of the opportunity to throw them up and return to their homes.

Consequently there is a constantly lessening supply of laborers for the plantations and the problem of filling their places may become a serious one if the exodus continues. The immigration companies believe that but a small proportion of the Japanese will leave the Islands for good and all say there is no particular significance in the present large percentage of departures.

Judge Stanley Resigns.

Judge Stanley has resigned from the bench and will resume his law practice. The resignation takes effect on Monday next.

Bryan and Stevenson Named.

The Silver Champion Gets His Money Pans — Pops and Silverites Are Angry at Town's Fairure —The Third Party Running Mate May Leave the Ticket — Imperialism the Burning Issue—Opposition to Militarysm, Trust and Monopolies—Sympathy for the Boers, Liberality to Labor, Improvement of Arid Land and Repeal of War Taxes



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—Bryan has had his way. He has been nominated by the Democratic Convention upon a platform containing an explicit 16 to 1 plank of his own dictation. He was not compelled to refuse the nomination upon a platform that was distasteful to him, as he threatened to do if its provisions were not in accord with his personal views upon the money question, and all this he accomplished against the best judgment of the wisest political heads of his party and against the outspoken wishes of the majority of the delegates of the convention. The day's work of the committee on resolutions and of the convention demonstrates how complete is his ascendency over the party that has accepted him as its leader.

It was 5:30 o'clock when the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States was declared in order. Few persons in the hall realized for some minutes who the speaker was who had taken the platform or what he was talking about. This convention is ungovernable. It does what it pleases when it pleases, and the stout sergeant-at-arms, Martin of St. Louis, is as helpless as a baby himself, and he has been made the laughing stock of the convention by his antics on the stage.

Alabama had yielded to Nebraska, and a plain man of 50, under middle size, with a slight forward stoop, had begun his address. It was W. D. Oldham, Deputy Attorney General of Nebraska, who was expected to electrify his hearers with his words of Western eloquence.

It cannot be said that he made a favorable impression. He lacked force and fire and interest flagged, but in print his speech will read well. Now and then he caught the fancy of the audience with an apt expression, particularly when he said that the Government of this country is bounded on the North by the Constitution, upon the East by the Monroe doctrine, upon the South by the Declaration of Independence and upon the West by the Ten Commandments.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION GREETS BRYAN'S NAME.

As he concluded his address he raised both hands over his head, and spoke slowly but with energy that sent his voice ringing into the far corners of the hall, "And that man is William Jennings Bryan," he concluded, bringing his hands lower without emphatic word until the last. When he swept them up irresistibly the spectators and delegates rose with a deafening roar. It did not seem possible that there was so much noise in that number of human throats. Everybody climbed to the highest footing. Chairs and desks were standing places. The bands did what they could, but no one heard them. Nebraska shot up a huge banner with a likeness of Bryan. Croker was on a chair waving a flag and handkerchief. Back of him Hill was shouting as loud as the best of them.

There was no hesitation or holding back. New York vied with Nebraska, and Ohio with Kansas; then the Nebraskans started to make the circuit of the hall with their banner, and the other delegates caught up their standards and fell in behind, brandishing flags, canes and hats. Not a man but made all the noise that his physical strength would let him. Two women delegates from Utah joined the parade and Tammany gave a warwhoop in their honor.

It was not until twenty-seven minutes after Oldham had pronounced the name of Bryan that the cheering subsided and the delegates settled back into their seats, perspiring and exhausted. Arkansas yielded to Texas, and Delegate Perkins made a seconding speech. Ex-Senator White of California held the audience in hand for fifteen minutes. Judge Thompson of Illinois spoke briefly, and then Connecticut yielded to New York. The cries for Hill were renewed.

At last the New Yorker took the platform. He was as tactful as ever. He did not commit himself, nor did he leave any opening for his enemies to charge him with disloyalty. He spoke in words of high praise of Bryan, for whom any Democrat could vote. Hill spoke of the united party and the day of unity. He had advised against certain features of the platform, but the wisdom of the convention had decided against him and he cheerfully subscribed to its decision. The nomination of Bryan, he said, would meet the approval of the people of the East and New York would give him its thirty-six electoral votes. Only the Tammany men kept their seats when Hill was acclaimed, and their five rows of men never budged during the tremendous applause that followed his brief speech. Murphy shook his hand as he fought his way to his seat, but Croker sat sullen and immobile.

BRYAN NOMINATED AMID WILD APPLAUSE.

Then followed a half-score of speakers from other States, and the roll of States was not begun until 8:30 o'clock. A quarter of an hour later Ohio's vote made up the necessary two-thirds. Then the vote was made unanimous. Instantly the convention broke into another furore of applause, the wildest of these outbursts of the shouting multitude. The chairman declared Bryan the nominee, but 20,000 pairs of lungs thundered out his words. It is believed tonight that Bryan will arrive in Kansas City tomorrow and will address the convention. No reception that may be given him in person can surpass in spontaneity and uproar that which followed his nomination.

STEVENSON FOR SECOND PLACE.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The Democratic National Convention completed its work today by nominating Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for Vice President on the first ballot and adjourned sine die. The selection of the Illinois man for second place and the consequent defeat of Towne has caused a split in the Bryan forces which is likely to have far-reaching results, the full extent of which will only be known when the votes are counted in November.

The Populists and Silver Republicans were wild with anger at the turning down of Towne and the nomination of Stevenson. The notification committee of the Sioux Falls Convention set out this afternoon after the Democrats had made Stevenson Bryan's running mate to inform Towne officially of what had been done for him some weeks ago in the big tent in the Dakota town. He answered them that he would give his answer within a week. If he decides not to run since his defeat in the Democratic convention, the committee says a Populist will be put on the ticket in his place. They say they have explicit instructions to do this.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Porto Rico Tariff Law Denounced.—Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rican law enacted by a Republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the Nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding General of our Army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic program, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy, inconsistent with Republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme Court in numerous decisions.

Plank on the Cuban Question.—We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of every pledge to the Cuban people and the world, that the United States has no disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns all over the island, and still the Administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while Republican carpet-bag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

Philippine Policy Condemned.—We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present Administration. It has embroiled the Republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civili-

(Continued on Page 8.)

Many Killed at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., July 4.—Nearly a hundred people, passengers on a car bound for this city, were plunged down a gulch at Twenty-sixth and C streets shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Those who were standing on the platforms dropped off only to be crushed and wounded by the heavy body of the coach, while others inside were killed and maimed before they knew what had happened. The car jumped the track and was smashed to kindling wood in the bottom of the chasm, over a hundred feet below.

The dead will number nearly three score, for there are many of the injured who will never recover and who are expected to die at any moment, and there are at least sixty-five of the passengers of the car now in the various hospitals and under the care of their own physicians.

THE OREGON ALL RIGHT.

She Arrives at Chefoo and Will Go to Kure.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Navy Department was informed today that the Oregon has arrived at Chefoo. She will start for Kure, Japan, to dock on July 10 or 12.

The Navy Department's cablegram was from Captain Rogers of the Nashville, who made a flying trip yesterday from his station at Chefoo out to the scene of the grounding of the Oregon, thirty-five miles northwest of the port. His dispatch was as follows:

"CHEFOO, July 9.—Oregon starts for Kure dock, Japan, about 10th or 12th, stopping en route if weather is bad. All well on board Oregon."

The dispatch conveys indirectly the information that wire communication with Chefoo is again open. A rough estimate made at the Navy Department consigns the Oregon to the dry docks for three months. The courtesy exhibited by the Japanese Government in allowing the Oregon to use the dock, which is owned by the Government, is much appreciated by the Navy Department officials here.

Kure lies in the southwestern part of the island of Hondo, on the north shore of the Inland Sea, about 160 miles from Shimonoseki Straits at the western entrance. It is twelve miles southeast of Hiroshima where the corps of the Japanese army intended for the expedition to China is about to embark. After Takusuka, it is Japan's most important naval station, and is well equipped with docks taking in the largest war vessels, as well as machine shops and other facilities for making any kind of repairs.

HAWAII TURNED TIDE FOR SILVER

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—Hawaii put 16 to 1 in the Democratic platform today in the convention. The swarthy Prince David Kawananakoa was slapping free silver Democrats on the back and saying Hawaii was in American politics to stay and had cast its lot with Bryan and all that he represented. "Hawaii did it. I'm almost sorry that I opposed annexation," said R. L. Metcalf, Bryan's mouthpiece in Kansas City.

It was half-past 2 o'clock this morning when the vote was taken on the 16 to 1 proposition. For two hours previously those opposed to this specific declaration were certain of victory. It was then that the giants of the party in Senatorial debate pleaded for either steadfastness for principle or urged a modification of the Chicago plank. Then came a play for time. The friends of the specific declaration hurried messengers off for the members of the Washington delegation. They had gone to bed. They were ruthlessly pulled from their beds and hauled to the Kansas City Club, where Mr. Ellis was seen. After a short but animated conference Mr. Ellis re-entered the committee room, and a moment later it was announced that Washington would vote for the Bryan plank. That made the poll a tie. Hawaii next turned, and the result was accomplished.

SWISS WOULD COME IN.

Annexation to the United States is Mooted.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Annexation to the United States is being discussed in Switzerland, according to a report received in the State Department from Consul General Guenther in Frankfort. The movement is largely due to the protective tariffs of European countries, which exclude Swiss goods, leading Swiss statesmen to look about with a view to forming close relations with some other Government. Mr. Guenther incloses this extract from the Allgemeine Schweizer Zeitung:

"In spite of the dark sides which are also found there the United States is full of the air of freedom. Switzerland would lose nothing if she would become a State of the United States of America. It is a well-known fact that several States of the American Union are much more independent than several cantons of Switzerland, and our country by such an alliance would sacrifice none of her liberties. All she would have to do would be to send her representation to Washington. Economically and politically, she would gain everything.

"It remains to be seen what Americans would say about an alliance with Switzerland. For a long time they have tried to gain a foothold in Europe. Every citizen who has the welfare of his country at heart should ponder over this alliance."

EATEN BY A SHARK

Emil Uhlbrecht's Foot Identified.

WIDOW RECOGNIZES IT

Human Remains Are Found in the Stomach of a Monster Selachian.

In the contents of the stomach of a shark killed at Kakaako yesterday a distracted wife recognized part of the body of her husband who was drowned a few days ago. The identification took place at the police station. Mrs. Emil Uhlbrecht, the unfortunate woman, summoned by rumors that human remains had been rescued from the sea, hastened to the station and demanded to see them. The police were loth to comply, but did so finally under pressure of her grief. The wife looked but an instant, when she fell back fainting.

"It is he," she cried. Mrs. Uhlbrecht was certain of her identification.

The shark was captured Wednesday night by John Kinipeki, a fisherman born in the South Sea Islands. He went out in his canoe early in the evening in hopes of getting a shark on his hook, and rowed to a spot midway between the lighthouse and the spar buoy. He had an especially strong hook wound with wire where it joined the line and was prepared for big game.

"It was about 11 o'clock," says Kinipeki, "when I felt the line go through my fingers with lightning rapidity. Fortunately, I had brought along enough, and I soon found that the shark was weakening. It was hard work for one man, but in an hour's time, during which my canoe was pulled about in all directions, I found that the fish was almost exhausted. A little while longer and I had a huge shark beside my canoe. The death blow was soon delivered and I towed my prize ashore."

Early yesterday morning Kinipeki and his friends cut open the shark in anticipation of selling its flesh and oil. They were horrified to find in the stomach a human foot with skin and flesh intact and two other bones totally denuded of flesh. They were about to throw the remains into the sea when John Poai, a native spectator, urged them to communicate with the police, as there might be some importance attached to the find.

Word was sent to Captain Parker, who with another policeman hastened to Kakaako, where the natives live. Already news of the happening had spread all over the city and crowds hastened to the place to see the man-eater.

High Sheriff Brown and Dr. Garvin were notified and together made an examination. Dr. Garvin pronounced the bones those of the pelvis and right femur of a white man, while the foot, which was severed at the ankle, was proof even to a layman of its having been very recently attached to a body.

J. W. McDonald, who lives next to the home of Emil Uhlbrecht, who was drowned Sunday at Makapuu Point, asserted his belief that the foot was Uhlbrecht's, and the story soon was current that the body of the latter had been found in a shark. Meanwhile the human remnants were taken to the station in a bag and here late in the afternoon they were seen by the widow of Uhlbrecht.

She arrived at the station in a high pitch of excitement and begged Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth to be permitted to see the remains. The Deputy attempted to prevail on her not to insist on her errand, but nothing could dissuade her. She described the peculiarities of her husband's feet, and Chillingworth found the mark she spoke of. When informed of this, her agony became so great that the foot was shown her. She said that it was that of her husband, and she pointed out that one of the toes had an ingrown nail, as had his.

She was absolutely sure of her identification and broke down utterly when she had finished the dreadful task. Mrs. Uhlbrecht was tenderly cared for by Mr. Chillingworth and sent to her home after she had stated her intention of burying the remains today.

The majority of those who examined the bones believe that the foot did not belong to the same person as did the femur and pelvic bone. They noted that the bones were blacker and entirely stripped of flesh, while the foot was still in a fair state of preservation. They think that the bones are those of some Chinese fisherman lost overboard in the harbor, and recall that several Chinese have been drowned in the past few months. A curious point is that the foot was unclothed, while Uhlbrecht when drowned had on shoes. Uhlbrecht, it will be remembered, was drowned while hunting sea shells off Makapuu Point last Sunday. He was with companions, one of whom entered the water with him. The breakers were strong and carried Uhlbrecht to sea, the other being able to reach a place of safety. A thorough search was made for the body for several days. Sheriff Brown said that the body would wash up on the Waikiki beach and now the reason for its non-appearance is made almost certain.

For days a big shark, undoubtedly the one caught by Kinipeki, has been seen disporting about the bell buoy. Oarsmen and yachtsmen saw the monster on Saturday and two Advertiser reporters, who went out to meet the Nippon Maru Tuesday morning before dawn watched him narrowly when they neared the bell buoy, as they were in a leaky boat. The shark hooked by Kinipeki measured eleven feet nine inches in length and had a very large mouth. It could easily have swallowed a man whole. The South Sea Islanders would not eat the big fish as they had intended, but boiled the liver and secured three quarts of oil. The skeleton will be preserved as a memento and may be mounted for the Bishop Museum. The capture of the shark and the identification of its stomach's contents by Mrs. Uhlbrecht created an intense sensation in Honolulu and was almost the sole topic of conversation during most of the day.

Another Japanese Strike.

Seven hundred Japanese laborers at Kealia plantation on Kauai are said to be on strike according to reports brought from that island by the steamer Niihau. The present outbreak is for the same old cause, a strike for higher wages refused by the plantation managers. The Kealia Japanese have been receiving $17 per month and now they want $20, and this the plantations refuse to pay. There have been no serious disturbances as yet, the reports say, although the laborers endeavored without success to get the dock hands to join the strike.

FUSION IN NEBRASKA.

Populists Want Every Nominee as Solace for Towne's Defeat.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 11.—The fusion of State conventions, the Populists, Democratic and Silver Republicans, met here today to nominate a full State ticket. Before the conventions were called to order conditions existed that threatened to result in a bolt in the Populist convention of some of the largest county delegations and a protracted session was looked for. At present the Populists control every State office except Lieutenant Governor, occupied by a Silver Republican, and the Attorney Generalship, by a Democrat. The Democratic leaders have been asking for a more equitable division, but a strong disposition was shown by the Populists to insist that every nominee be a Populist. This, they claimed, was no more than fair on account of the defeat of Charles A. Towne in the Democratic convention. This feeling was so keen, in fact, that the Custer delegation had instructions to bolt unless every nominee was a Populist. A brisk fight was also looked for over the nomination for Governor. Opposition to Governor Poynter's renomination apparently crystallized during the day on John O. Yerser. The conventions will be called to order at 3 p. m., with prospects good for an all-night session.

The Democrats settled all their differences over organization at a session of the State Committee held just before noon. Of the contesting delegates from Douglas county, the Moise faction was thrown out and the Herdman delegates seated. The vote was unanimous.

T. J. Doyle of Lincoln was selected for temporary chairman.

THE ELECTION INSPECTORS.

No Attention Paid to Politics in Appointing Them

There will be no changes in the appointments to boards of registration for the present, Governor Dole announces. In making his appointments the Governor said he paid no attention to the party affiliations of the men, but only to their fitness for the positions offered them. He was surprised to learn that so many of them were Republicans. When the appointments were made there was little upon which to base an estimate of the political opinions of any man, and could not be until a regular election came about.

The Governor announces that he will endeavor to apportion the election judges as equally as possible between the parties.

"AROUND HAWAII."

Able Article by Editor H. M. Whitney in Planters' Monthly.

In the Planters' Monthly for July there is an interesting article from the pen of H. M. Whitney entitled "Around Hawaii." Mr. Whitney describes a recent voyage from Honolulu along the leeward shores of the Islands, past Lahaina, which he describes as "the ancient but now dilapidated capital of the group—that has become an extensive sugar plantation, with canefields stretching for miles along the shore," and skirting the shores of Hawaii to Punaluu.

He tells of a visit to Pahala plantation and thence to the Volcano Kilauea, which, he says, "now lies in a dormant state with abundance of smoke and steam, but no fire, unless it be a faint glimmer now and then." Thence Mr. Whitney's trip took him to Hilo and so by boat back to Honolulu. The article is an interesting one and gives a clear view of the country traversed as well as much information about the various plantations visited.

THE Y. M. C. A. CAMP.

Junior Members Start Monday For an Outing

On Monday the Junior members of the Young Men's Christian Association will leave for their summer camp. The departure was delayed on account of recent rains in the valley. The lumber for the flooring of the tents has already gone up to the valley and when the young campers leave they will take with them the rest of the outfit, the tents, cooking apparatus and cots that will be used.

The older members will camp out at the same spot in August and it is expected that a large number will take the opportunity to get into the hills for a period. It is possible that a camping trip will be arranged for the married members of the Association later in the summer provided enough can be found who wish to form such a party.

The Chinese Minister at London has received replies from Viceroys of Nanking and Szechusen saying that they will be responsible for lives and property of foreigners in their provinces, as requested by the British Foreign Office.

NO FURTHER HELP HERE

Anglican Donation is Cut Off.

ENGLAND REFUSES FUNDS

Bishop Willis Writes a Warm Letter to Missionary Society Abroad.

Through the Diocesan Magazine published yesterday it is learned that the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has withdrawn its support of the Anglican Church here. The Anglican Bishop has a lengthy article on the matter in the magazine, in which he states his hope that he will be able to weather the stand until the local Church is united with the Episcopal Church of the United States. The article is in the form of a letter addressed to the secretary of the society in England, and begins as follows:

"Your letter of May 4th is before me. It informs me that after June 30th, of the present year, this diocese, created by the Church of England as the advanced post of the Anglican communion in the Pacific ocean, knitting together East and West, will cease to receive any aid from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The meaning of this is that the Bishop who has been at his post for twenty-eight years is not only to be deprived of the amount voted for his own maintenance, but is to lose also a grant of £400 a year, on which he has depended to make up the stipends of English and Chinese clergy, most of whom he has ordained, and who have therefore a claim on him for their support. Thus, not through war, famine or other calamity, but by the deliberate vote of the standing committee of the S. P. G., which for two centuries has been the War Office of the Church of England for spreading and maintaining Christ's Kingdom in the world, the garrison of one of the most distant outposts is refused all further supplies. The opening of the bicentenary year of the S. P. G. is to be marked by the Diocese of Honolulu being abandoned as a beleaguered city.

"Neither in the letter of the Bishop of New York, to which you refer, nor in any communication that has reached me during the last two years, has a word been written containing or even implying an assurance that the Church in the U. S. A. is prepared to assume at present any of the financial responsibility towards the diocese hitherto borne by the Society. All that is offered until October, 1901, is Episcopal oversight.

"The ground on which the Society, after reconsidering the question, has finally determined to abandon the Diocese of Honolulu rests on the following communication, received by you from the Bishop of New York, in reply to an inquiry made by yourself:

"'It is entirely competent to the American Church to take over the charge of church work in Honolulu at any moment. We cannot indeed elect a Bishop of Honolulu until the meeting of our General Synod, but our canons provide a mode by which the presiding Bishop may assign to any neighboring Bishop the care of any territory which needs Episcopal supervision.'"

The Anglican Bishop discusses the status of the Church here and says that no Bishop of the United States can be assigned here until in pursuance of an enabling act of the Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, the estate of the corporation is made by appropriate words of transfer subject to or conformable with the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The Bishop says: "As to the extent and value of this estate: When I came out in 1872 the property owned by the Anglican Church, then styled the 'Reformed Cathoic Church,' did not comprise more than two acres in fee simple, the value of which, with buildings, did not exceed $10,000. At the present date the Anglican Church in Hawaii owns thirteen acres in seventeen different lots on the Islands of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii, the total value of which, with the church, parsonage and schoolroom thereon, is over $100,000. This does not include a valuable property on which a Boys' Boarding School has been conducted since 1872, this not being owned by the corporation.

"The readiness of the Bishop and Synod of the Anglican Church in Hawaii to take the necessary steps for bringing the diocese under the constitution and canons of the Church in the United States cannot be more plainly stated. All that is asked in return by those offering to hand over their valuable property to the Church in the United States is that the Church will respect the integrity of the Church in Hawaii on receiving it into union with itself, a request which admits of no other interpretation than that the See of Honolulu be preserved unimpaired."

The Bishop goes on addressing the Secretary of the Propagation Society:

"Is this the reward that the Church of England gives, through the instrumentality of the Society, to those who go at her call to plant the Church beyond the limits of the British Empire? How do you reconcile it with the promise that you made me in 1895, when the tidings reached you of the overthrow of the monarchy, and the first attempt to obtain annexation to the United States before President Harrison's administration expired? You then wrote me as follows:

"'My Dear Bishop:—If you are annexed to the United States you may rely on the Society doing its best to tide you over the change. Yours very sincerely, HENRY W. TUCKER.'

"Notwithstanding the straits in which the action of the Society places me, my duty is clear. It is to remain at the post to which I was called by the Ascended Head of the Church, who for twenty-eight years has accepted my ministry with all its imperfections and shortcomings. I cannot believe that it is his will that the foundations that have been laid should be torn up, and the stones of his temple thrown down.

"But were I now to abandon my post, as I infer I am expected to do, much of the work of the last twenty-eight years would be broken up before October, 1901. There is every reason to fear that our Chinese congregations, an important, increasing and earnest element in the Anglican Church, unable to maintain their clergy and teachers, would be scattered.

"Consequently, though perplexed by the unprecedented, and, as it seems to me, uncalled for action of the Society, I am not in despair, but trust that help will be forthcoming to enable me to continue at the post to which the Church has sent me, and maintain what has been wrought, until the diocese passes by constitutional methods into union with the Church in the United States. Believe me, very sincerely yours,

"ALFRED HONOLULU."

Hawaiians Prominent.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—Prince David Kawananakoa is on the committee to notify Bryan of his nomination and John H. Wise on the committee to notify Stevenson of his nomination. W. H. Cornwell is the national committeeman from the territory. John H. Wise was on the committee on resolutions.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR MONTH OF JUNE

Temperature mean for the month, 77.6 F.; normal, 75.9; average daily maximum, 84.7; average daily minimum, 72.2; average daily range, 12.5; greatest daily range, 18.0; least daily range, 8.0; highest temperature, 88; lowest, 67. The month was the warmest June on record.

Barometer average, 29.992; normal, 30.012 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.09; lowest, 29.87; greatest change in 24 hours, .05. The barometer readings were very uniform through the month.

Relative humidity, 67.9 per cent; normal, 70.6; mean dew-point, 66.1; normal, 66.5; absolute moisture, 7.03 grains per cubic foot; normal, 7.09.

Rainfall, 0.88 inches; normal, 1.50; rain-record days, 14; normal, 18. Greatest fall in one day, .41. Lualaha rainfall, 6.98, being the highest of any station in the group; Kapiolani Park, 0.05.

The artesian well level fell from 33.62 feet above sea level to 33.53. The flooding of rice land occurs in July.

Trade-wind days, 29; (5 of N. N. E.); normal number of trade-wind days, 26. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 3.1; normal, 4.0.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall: Hilo, 34 to 56; Hamakua, 62 to 105; Kohala, 62; Waimea, 102; Kona, 92 to 120; Kau, 60, except Pahala, 220; Olaa, 40; Lower Puna, 110; Maui varies from 15 to 200 per cent; probably 60; Oahu, 60 per cent; Kauai, 50 to 60.

Average temperatures: Pepeekeo, 100 feet elevation, 80.5 mean maximum and 70.1 mean minimum; Waimea, 2,730 feet elevation, 75.5 and 66.0; Kohala, 585 feet elevation, 82.1 and 71.2; Kealakekua, 1,581 feet elevation, mean at 6 a. m., 64.1; Kulaokahua, 60 feet elevation, highest 88, lowest 67.5.

Earthquake reported from Pepeekeo 7th. Light fall of snow on Mauna Kea on the 2d.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE, 1900.

(From reports to Weather Bureau.)

Stations—	Elev. (Ft.)	Rain. (In.)
Waiakea	50	3.78
Hilo (town)	100	4.02
Kaumana	1250	7.06
Pepeekeo	100	2.50
Honomu	300	
Hakalau	200	1.93
Honohina		2.47
Laupahoehoe	500	
Ookala	400	3.46
Kukaiau	250	2.08
Paauilo	750	2.80
Paauhau (Moore)	300	1.86
Paauhau (Greig)	1100	2.88
Honokaa (Muir)	425	2.43
Honokaa (Kalenua)	1000	4.37
Kukuihaele	700	2.90
Awini Ranch	1100	3.84
Awini (Lot 6)	2500	
Niulii	200	2.07
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	2.90
Kohala (Mission)	585	2.51
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	234	2.33
Hawi	400	
Hawi	600	2.55
Waimea	2720	1.96
Kailua	950	6.99
Lanihau	1540	
Kealakekua	1580	5.56
Naalehu	650	0.41
Naalehu	1350	1.80
Naalehu	1725	2.80
Honuapo	25	0.22
Hilea	310	0.50
Pahala	850	1.27
Moaula	700	1.00
Olaa (Russel)	1700	4.99
Volcano House	4000	2.02
Kapoho	110	
Pohoiki	10	4.70
Kalapana	8	2.31
MAUI.		
Lahainaluna		0.11
Olowalu	15	
Waiopae Ranch	700	0.92
Kaupo (Mokulau)	285	1.85
Hamoa Plantation	70	
Nahiku	100	2.07
Haiku	700	
Kula (Von Tempsky)	4000	0.32
Kula (Kealahou)	2900	0.58
Puuomalei	1400	3.41
Pala	150	
Haleakala Ranch	2000	1.33
LANAI.		
Maunalei (Keomuku)	6	0.00
OAHU.		
Punahou (W. Bureau)	50	
Kulaokahua	50	0.39
Kewalo (King St.)	15	0.36
Makiki Reservoir	150	0.59
Kapiolani Park	10	0.05
School St. (Bishop)	50	1.46
Insane Asylum	30	0.59
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	1.02
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	
Nuuanu (Electric S.n.)	405	2.86
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	6.98
Maunawili	300	2.80
Manoa (W. Dairy)	285	5.26
Kaneohe	100	2.22
Waimanalo	25	0.79
Ahuimanu	350	6.05
Kahuku	25	1.01
Waianae	1700	
Ewa Plantation	60	0.06
Waipahu	200	0.00
KAUAI.		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	0.74
Lihue (Molokoa)	300	1.57
Kealia	12	0.44
Kilauea	325	2.22
Hanalei	10	3.49
Waiawa	32	

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED, MAY, 1900.

Kealia	0.60
Wyllie St. (Nuuanu)	4.47
Kilauea	2.91
Kalapana	6.14
Kailua	2.91
Kewalo	0.92

C. J. LYONS,
Meteorologist for the Territory.

N. B.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month. If the new cards have failed to reach any observer, old ones can be used with a two-cent stamp affixed.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON NAMED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

action or to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos first, a state of government second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the Republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican Administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea falls when brought to the test of facts. The "war of criminal aggression" against the Filipinos, entailing annually an expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high.

Democrats and Territorial Expansion.—We are not opposed to territorial expansion, when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means; but we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens. We are in favor of extending the Republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive policy of a high and honorable example.

Imperialism the Burning Issue.—The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish War, involves the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia Convention held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine" is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of the party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and in all its integrity, in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

Opposition to Militarism.—We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm, which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army, an unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A standing army and a well-disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This Republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the Nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The National Guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine contest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, un-Democratic, and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Democrats and the Trust Issue.—Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and finished products, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the Republic be destroyed. The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in State and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, that they are fostered by Republican laws and that they are protected by the Republican Administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

War Declared on Private Monopolies.—We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in Nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show before doing business outside of the State of their origin that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted, and are not attempting to monopolize any business or the production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce and the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present Republican Administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books, proves the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the Republican platform. Corporations should be protected in all their rights, and legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which created them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the Commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

Free Coinage and Paper Money.—We affirm and indorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of Congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the National Government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by Government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business, the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is, therefore, a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of national bank notes, as the Government paper of silver certificates can be substituted for them.

We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

Opposition to Government by Injunction.—We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

In the interest of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman, as the corner stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress establish a department of labor in charge of a secretary with a seat in the Cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform of 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

In Favor of Nicaragua Canal.—We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States and we denounce the insincerity of the plank adopted in the Republican National Convention for an isthmian canal in the face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in Congress. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people.

We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges to grant Statehood to the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those Territories immediate Statehood and home rule during their condition as Territories, and we favor home rule as a Territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

Improvement of Arid Lands.—We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for purpose of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and intrigue and land grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the Nation's commerce while liberty is becoming strangled in Africa.

Sympathy for Struggling Boers.—Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting as did our forefathers the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking as we believe, for the entire American Nation, except its Republican office-holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

Repeal of the War Taxes.—We denounce the lavish appropriations of the recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of prospering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of several contributors to the Republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes and a return to the time-honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our Constitutional Republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

MANAGERS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Chronicle says: National Chairman Jones, D. J. Campau of Michigan, ex-Governor Stone of Missouri and Chairman Johnson of the National Executive Committee are expected here today (Tuesday) from Lincoln, Neb., when in all probability the new executive committee will be announced. It is settled definitely, although not formally, that Chicago will be the headquarters of the national body, but the present rooms in the Unity building will be abandoned and new ones selected in the Auditorium, Palmer House or Grand Pacific Hotel.

The following members of the National Committee probably will be appointed by Senator Jones to act on the executive or managing committee: John M. Johnson, Peabody, Kas., chairman; Adair Wilson, Denver, Colo.; Thomas Gahan, Chicago; Thomas Taggart, Indianapolis, Ind.; Urey Woodson, Owensboro, Ky.; Geo. Fred. Williams, Boston; D. J. Campau, Diroit, Mich.; T. D. O'Brien, St. Paul, Minn.; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo, N. Y.; Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.; J. M. Guffey, Pittsburg, Pa.; John T. McGraw, Grafton, W. Va.

Secretary Walsh is secretary of all sub-committees of the National Committee.

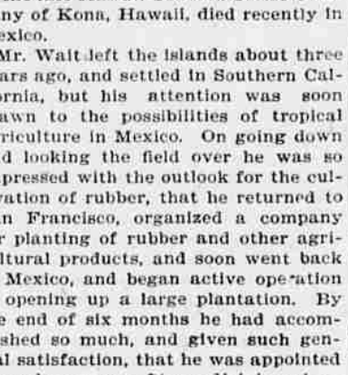
It seems to be the consensus among the local Democrats that the campaign will be fought out in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota.

Indigestion

No Appetite, General Weakness.

If your food is only partly digested, then the body is only partly nourished. The blood rapidly becomes thin and filled with impurities, the nerves are easily exhausted, there is headache, restlessness, and the whole system is greatly debilitated.

Mr. A. Chanflourier, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:



"While reporting for the local and metropolitan press in Riverina, I contracted a severe chill which developed into a general weakness of my digestive organs. A short course of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

enabled me to continue my work all right. My appetite improved, my taste for food came back, and my general health was greatly improved in every way."

When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Death of W. G. Wait.

William G. Wait, formerly manager of the late Hawaii Tea and Coffee Company of Kona, Hawaii, died recently in Mexico.

Mr. Wait left the islands about three years ago, and settled in Southern California, but his attention was soon drawn to the possibilities of tropical agriculture in Mexico. On going down and looking the field over he was so impressed with the outlook for the cultivation of rubber, that he returned to San Francisco, organized a company for planting of rubber and other agricultural products, and soon went back to Mexico, and began active operation of opening up a large plantation. By the end of six months he had accomplished so much, and given such general satisfaction, that he was appointed general manager of two adjoining plantations.

He had several attacks of the tropical fever, but counted on his fine constitution to pull him through all right. While planning for and looking forward to his summer vacation he was stricken down with bilious fever and died after an illness of six days.

He was a man of marked ability and attainment in many lines: only 39 years of age, and had a brilliant future before him. He left a wife and one little boy, to whom his death was a sad blow, as it was also to the companies by whom he was employed.

Mrs. Wait is a sister of Mrs. C. H. Bishop of Kauai, and a niece of Mr. J. W. Girvin of Honolulu.

Pretender Excommunicated.

NEW YORK, July 6.—News has been received from Rome that the Pope has excommunicated J. Rene Villatte, at one time the head of the Old Catholics in this country, whose submission to the Roman church was announced about two years ago. The Catholic authorities had refused to recognize Villatte's title to an archbishopric, and there was a rupture which caused him to leave Rome and go to France. The act for which Villatte was excommunicated was the consecration as Bishop of an Italian ex-priest known as Don Miraglia.

SPENT A GOOD FARM DOCTORING.

Mr. A. N. Noell of Asherville, Kansas, says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea, but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He chanced to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was permanently cured by it. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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Covered Buckets,	Muffin Pans,
Kettles,	Spoons,
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Tea Pots,	Flasks,
Dinner Carriers,	Dish Pans,
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Ladies' Finger Pans.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PART- OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.
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The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

HIGH HONORS FOR ESTEE.

Tribute of California's Leaders.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The farewell reception given last night by the Union League Club to Morris M. Estee upon his departure for Hawaii to assume the duties of United States District Judge was highly flattering to the guest by reason of the large attendance, the character of those present and the many complimentary allusions to the distinguished Californian. The bench and bar were represented by many notables, among the jurists present being Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, United States Judge W. W. Morrow and Justice McFarland of the California Supreme Court.

President A. G. Booth of the Union League Club presided and introduced Judge Estee, remarking that such a formality was really superfluous in California, and especially in the Union League. Judge Estee spoke feelingly of his forthcoming departure and referred in warm terms to the friendships that hafe grown up during the forty-seven years of his life in California. He said:

"I could not leave this city and the friends I see before me without saying a few words of farewell. Yet I bear in mind the thought that I am not going away from our country. I will always be an American citizen. Whether I am in Hawaii or elsewhere, the love that I bear for our country, and especially for the State of California, will never grow cold with the passing years. I came here forty-seven years ago, before I was nineteen years of age. My manhood and much of my youth have been passed here, and I cannot leave without a feeling of profound regret. But I am not severing all ties, for the district I go to preside over is part of the Ninth circuit. I go to Hawaii full of the belief that the Hawaiians will learn that American law and justice are based on the broad principles of human liberty.

Senator George C. Perkins spoke of the pride and gratification of Californians over Judge Estee's appointment to the head of the judicial system of Hawaii. He noted with pleasure that the reception was a non-partisan one, and included men of all political parties.

Irving M. Scott was called for. He met with the cordial reception accorded to all the speakers and was loudly applauded when he referred to his long friendship with Judge Estee, extending over thirty-seven years.

Judge Morrow, presiding over the United States Circuit Court, was noted at this instant, as he entered. He was accompanied by Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, whom he conducted to the platform. Judge Morrow was first introduced. He said in part:

"We have come to extend our congratulations to Judge Estee upon the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon him. He is one of the favored citizens and lawyers of this State. I envy him in the work that is before him. He will have to organize the laws of a new country, and will have a free field, without the precedents established by learned Judges before him. I knew of a member of the Supreme Court of the United States who said he would like to have one of the islands acquired by the United States, after the Generals had got through with it, in order to organize and establish its laws free from the tyranny of precedent. In the Federal jurisdiction in Hawaii, Judge Estee will have a clean slate, and we have no doubt he will do his work well. On behalf of the Federal judiciary I desire to congratulate Judge Estee upon the splendid opportunities before him, and I have perfect confidence that he will establish good and just laws there—and if not, the Ninth Circuit will straighten them out. Perhaps I should add, in modesty, that if the Ninth Circuit does not straighten them out, the United States Supreme Court will."

Justice Brown of the Supreme Court was next introduced and was most cordially greeted. After a few words of pleasantry he said:

"As to Hawaii, whatever may be said of imperialism and the questions that have recently arisen, I have always hoped that Hawaii would be a territory of the United States. I have always believed that if some form of government was to succeed the native monarchy, it should be that of the Government of the United States. It is just and right that the land civilized by us and populated and developed by our people should be under our flag. It is right that there should be free trade between us and them, to the great advantage of both countries. I had occasion to make the observation to the Chief Justice some time ago that it would be my greatest pleasure some day to write an opinion upon appeal from the Supreme Court of Hawaii. And if in the future, regardless of this talk of imperialism, the opportunity arises whereby I shall be called upon to write opinions on causes carried up from the courts of Porto Rico, and the Philippines, I shall be ready to retire from the bench." Others also spoke.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry left Governor's Island, New York, yesterday morning for this Coast and will reach here in time to take passage on the transport Sumner, sailing on July 16th, which will go straight to Nagasaki without stopping at Honolulu. This will force a change of plans upon M. M. Estee, who had expected to take passage upon the transport with his family.

San Francisco's Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Morrow held that Dr. J. T. Kinyoun, local Federal Quarantine Officer, had not been guilty of contempt of court in requiring persons leaving this city during the plague excitement to secure health certificates from the authorities. The Judge found that travel within the borders of the State had not been restricted and that the letter of injunction against the health authorities had not been violated.

Cholera in India.

SIMLA, July 11.—Cholera has appeared in severe epidemic form at Kohat, twenty-five miles south of Peshawar. Two hundred and seven cases and seventy-seven deaths occurred among the sepoys and camp followers between July 3d and July 9th. The prospect for the monsoon are slightly more favorable.

A PLOT TO KILL THE PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, July 11.—The World says: A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been frustrated. It was concocted by a group of Spanish and Cuban conspirators, who had headquarters in New York. One of the plotters weakened and sent a warning letter to a member of the Republican National Committee. This letter was placed in the hands of Secretary Charles Dick, who referred it to Chairman Odell of the New York State Committee for investigation. Chairman Odell engaged a detective, who speedily verified certain allegations made in the warning letter. Thereupon Mr. Odell reported to Secretary Dick and laid all the facts before Chairman Mark Hanna.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 11.—Chairman B. B. Odell, of the Republican State Committee, said today concerning the alleged plot to assassinate President McKinley:

"I read the account in a newspaper this morning with reference to an alleged plot to assassinate President McKinley and also as to the part which I am supposed to have taken in the matter. I have nothing to say upon the subject except that an investigation which I started with the State committee detective on the line on what I supposed to be political information, led to the discovery of either a crank or a Baron Munchausen; and on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, it is probable that my report to Secretary Dick is the cause for the extra care now being taken of the President. I have nothing further to say on this subject except that I regret that someone has been indiscreet enough to make up of a trifling matter the gigantic plot disclosed in the newspapers."

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It was stated at the White House that no word had been received there to the effect that President McKinley will return to Washington Saturday. As far as the officials at the Executive Mansion know, there has been no change in the President's original plans.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—Senator Hanna today denied the report that a plot to assassinate President McKinley had been discovered in New York.

"This," said Mr. Hanna, pointing to the story of the alleged plot published in the morning papers, "is the first I have heard of it. There is absolutely, to the best of my knowledge, no truth in it."

BRITISH LOSE A WHOLE ARMY

LONDON, July 10.—The War Office has issued another casualty list from South Africa, showing that during the week ending July 7th there were killed, wounded or captured 15 officers and 189 men; accidental deaths, 2 men; died of disease, 4 officers and 149 men; invalided home, 72 officers and 1,396 men. The total casualties as a result of the war are 48,188 officers and men.

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the War Office:

"PRETORIA, July 10.—Clements and Paget's forces reached Bethlehem on July 4th. The former, on nearing the town, sent in a flag of truce, demanding its surrender, which was refused by Dewet, when Paget, making a wide turning movement, succeeded in getting hold of the enemy's most important position, commanding the town. This was carried by the Ulsters and Yorkshire Light Infantry. This morning the attack was continued and by noon the town was in our hands and the enemy in full retreat."

PRETORIA, July 10.—The British success at Bethlehem has considerably improved the prospects for peace, it is said. The whole of the government of President Steyn of the Orange Free State has surrendered except President Steyn himself. Those officials who are prisoners have been allowed to communicate with President Steyn for the purpose of attempting to prove to him the uselessness of a continuance of the struggle, which can only produce bloodshed without any counterbalancing advantages. The collapse of the forces of General Dewet is expected daily. The Boers here say that the men have taken a solemn oath never to personally surrender, but they are beginning to see the unfairness of sacrificing life to personal wishes. It is expected that when General Botha learns of the defeat of his colleagues he will gladly enter into conferences looking to the establishment of peace. The need of more civil administrators is urgent, and the necessity for their appointment is becoming daily more apparent. Intelligent administrators with a knowledge of the people could undoubtedly greatly aid in the future settlement of difficulties, inasmuch as a frank feeling in favor of submission is prevalent among the Boers.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Lord Roberts' reports at midnight again reveal the progress in the Orange River Colony, by which the release of several divisions for service in China is brought nearer. The occupation of Bethlehem by Generals Paget and Clements after a hard fight deprives General Dewet of his chief center of supplies and forces him to retire to Harrismith and the mountain district, where his commandoes can find little food. Vrede and Harrismith are now the only towns of the Orange River Colony not under British control. The chances of a counter-stroke are rapidly diminishing both in the Orange River Colony and in the Transvaal, and it may be possible within a fortnight for Lord Roberts to send reinforcements to China.

Escaped From Coomassie.

LONDON, July 6.—The Colonial Office has received a dispatch from the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, dated Atekwaute, June 26, saying that owing to the non-arrival of the relief column and the reduction of the food supply he had decided to push through the rebels and had deceived the enemy regarding the route followed. The column suffered great privations, but the loss was only six men killed and several wounded. Governor Hodgson expressed the hope of reaching the Gold Coast in ten days. He added that the suffering at Coomassie was terrible, the mortality from starvation being thirty persons per day. The column of the Governor numbers 400 and includes all the Europeans, among them being members of the mission.

A LOT OF MONEY TAKEN

Illinois Central Flyer Robbed.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 11.—The Illinois Central fast train from New Orleans to Chicago was held up and robbed this morning at 1:20 o'clock two miles south of Wickcliffe, Ky. The train was flagged and when it stopped the bandits entered the cab. The fireman, J. J. Frolich, was struck on the head with the butt of a revolver and badly hurt. The robbers, six in number, cut off the engine and express car and ran a mile and a half to Fort Jefferson, near the Ohio river and within sight of the Missouri shore. Here they blew the express safe open and secured all the valuables it contained and crossed into Missouri. They dropped one package containing $5,000 on the Kentucky side, both of which have been recovered. The robbers did not attempt to molest the passengers.

A special train, with bloodhounds and an armed posse, left Jackson for the scene, and it is expected that Missouri officers are hot on the robbers' trail. About $10,000 was secured, in addition to the money dropped by the robbers.

TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—According to officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, another attempt to wreck the Washington Express, bearing $3,000,000 in gold to the sub-treasury in New York, came near being successful early today at Folsom, a short distance outside of this city. The train, which consisted of two sleepers, two day coaches and three baggage cars, left Washington at 11:30 last night. It was due here at 3:10 this morning. An open switch at Folsom overturned the engine and derailed the three baggage cars, but no one was injured.

Examination disclosed the fact that the switch had been tampered with. The railroad officials have placed detectives on the case and have offered a reward of $500 for the arrest or conviction of those tampering with the switch.

DON'T LET THE CLOCK RUN DOWN.

"The human body," says a great physician, "is a seventy-year clock."

Yes, and like all other clocks, the time it will run down depends largely on how it is treated. Take the pendulum weight off the end of the wire and your clock will rattle away at the rate of half a dozen hours in one. Neglect it and it will run irregularly, now fast, now slow. Break the mainspring or a wheel and it stops instantly. Take intelligent care of it and a good clock will serve your grandchildren as faithfully as it now serves you.

There is an important difference, however, between your clock and your body. Even after your clock is completely run down and at a standstill you can wind it up and set it going again. Not so with your body. Once stopped it goes no more.

We know the limits of his meaning perfectly well, yet, speaking literally, Mr. Matthew L. Brown was not completely run down" at the time he refers to. Thankful we are, and more thankful still he is for that. But he was frightfully near it. The pendulum beat very slowly and weakly, and the hands could scarcely be trusted to tell the true time.

"About five years ago," writes Mr. Brown, "I was completely run down. I lost my appetite. I could get nothing to lie on my stomach. Sometimes I would take dizzy spells and nearly fall down, and would see black dots before my eyes. I kept getting worse all the time.

"I tried different patent medicines; they gave me no relief. I kept getting worse. I tried two of the best doctors in the place; they did me no good. I was obliged to take to my bed.

"I would take faint spells and my heart would beat and flutter, and I would nearly smother for breath. I felt more like dying than living."

[These fainting or sinking spells of which Mr. Brown speaks are a peculiar feature of the disease he was suffering from. Only modern physicians, and not all of them, understand their gravity or have given them the study they call for. No sensation is more alarming, none more demoralizing to the patient. While they last the angel of death seems to have folded his wings over the sufferer's pale and anxious face. The cause is a poison in the blood, arising from continued fermentation of food in the stomach. It acts upon the nerves of the brain, lungs and heart as a hand might impede the pendulum of a great clock.]

"I began to think," adds our correspondent, "that I never should get around again. My wife wanted me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. I said I didn't think it was any use. She went and got a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and before I had taken it all I was able to go to my work.

"I have taken several bottles since. I am now able to work as hard as ever. I would advise any one that is suffering as I was to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and it will not be in vain. Yours truly, (Signed) Matthew L. Brown, East Mapleton, March 28th, 1895."

Our friend labored under a profound attack of indigestion or dyspepsia. The symptoms he described were due to its effects upon the nervous system, and through that upon other organs. It follows that the medicine to avail him must be one having power to expel existing impurities from the blood, rouse to action the stomach and liver, render nutrition possible by means of the restored digestion, and so give new life to the whole body.

This is what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for our correspondent and does for all who appeal to it under like circumstances. It winds up the clock before the pendulum has ceased to swing. But keep an eye to that bodily clock of yours, and don't let it run so far down. In other words, the very hour you feel the first sign of illness take a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

American Athletes.

LONDON, July 7.—American athletes today won eight out of thirteen of the amateur events for the championship of Great Britain. The Amateur Athletic Association championship games were held at Stamford Bridge, and as the Americans competed in only twelve of the events they won all but four of the contests in which they took part.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoanut Grove, Florida, says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

CHAS. WILDER MARRIED.

His Bride Was Miss Grace Burr of San Francisco.

Miss Grace Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Burr, has given her friends a genuine surprise, having been married yesterday in New York to Charles Wilder, who, until recently, occupied the post of Hawaiian Consul-General at this port. Particulars by telegraph tell that the marriage was at noon in the Church of the Holy Apostles, and that the Rev. W. D. Williams was the officiating clergyman.

The interesting tidings savored at first of an elopement, but Mr. Burr, who is the local agent of the New York Central, says that the family were cognizant of all the plans. Miss Burr left this city about three months ago, presumably to visit some friends, but it was decided that Mr. Wilder was to join her, and that together they would make the return trip. Miss Burr made a stay in Chicago, and since that time has been with friends in New York. Mr. Wilder was a delegate to the Democratic Convention, representing Hawaii, and immediately upon adjournment left for New York to meet his betrothed.

Mr. Wilder belongs to one of the best known and wealthiest families in the Hawaiian Islands. He succeeded Samuel McKinley, brother of the President, as Consul-General, a position which he held until two months ago, when it was abolished by reason of the island becoming a territory.

Mr. Wilder's father is head of the steamship company which bears his name, and the family is identified with other large Hawaiian enterprises.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilder will travel in the East and expect to reach this city a month hence. Later they will journey to Honolulu, but expect to make their permanent home in this city.

The Family Friend.

No remedy has as good a right to that title as Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is good for internal and external use: it is pain's most powerful panacea. No one can say "I won't" have neuralgia, rheumatism, earache or any other acute pain, but everyone who has a bottle of Kickapoo Indian Oil in the house can say with confidence "I won't" have neuralgia or any other pain long. The power of this oil over pain is marvelous. Toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, dysentery, diarrahea, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, and all acute pain yield instantly to it. You are always proof against pain with a bottle in the house. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

Weak Children

How sad it is to see weak children—boys and girls who are pale and thin. They cannot enjoy the sports of childhood, neither are they able to profit by school life. They are indeed to be pitied. But there is hope for them.

Scott's Emulsion

has helped such children for over a quarter of a century.

Your doctor will tell you it is both food and medicine to them. They begin to pick up at once under its use. Their color improves, the flesh becomes more firm, the weight increases and all the full life and vigor of childhood returns again.

At all druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

VALUABLE NECKLACE.

Man Who Returned It Liberally Rewarded.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—There were 90 diamonds and a lot of other stones in the $50,000 necklace lost by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of New York on Bellevue avenue yesterday. John Gilmore, caretaker at the Vanderbilt marble palace, found the gems and took them to a jeweler, who apprised him of their great value. The jeweler told Gilmore that the necklace belonged to Mrs. Fish. Gilmore returned it and was rewarded with a liberal check. Mrs. Fish lost the necklace while on her way to the jeweler, dropping it from her carriage. Gilmore saw the bundle of tissue paper in the street. When he picked it up it jingled and he made his valuable find.

Colonial Cruiser Ashore.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 11.—The Colonial cruiser Fiona is ashore near Codroy, within a few miles of the scene of the wreck of the British Mareotis, bound from Montreal for Liverpool, which went ashore June 20th at Cape Anguille, on the southwest coast of Newfoundland. The Fiona struck during a dense fog and it is feared she will not get off. The steamer Regulus tried vainly to tow her off, but failed. Wrecking tugs have been ordered to her assistance.

Our business is the selling of fine shoes.

SHOE FACTS

Ladies' Shoes

We sell them direct from the factory to the consumer. In order to get the Best Shoes in town it will be necessary for you to call and examine our goods.

Our shoes are all up-to-date goods and splendid wearers.

MANUFACTURER'S SHOE COMPANY

BREWER BLOCK. FORT ST.

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HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Sponges and Chamois Skins

The right kind. Do you know a good wearable sponge when you see one? Many people do not, and they are not to blame. Many dealers do not know the difference, as they have not had a varied experience. We have bought and sold Sponges and Chamois Skins until we know them. We know all their faults and poor points. We will give you the benefit of our experience if you buy a Sponge—the same that enables us to get together a perfect stock of these goods.

ASK OUR PRICES.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
FORT STREET.

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disstons' Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes,
Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and
Paroffine Candles

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
LIMITED
Fort Street Store.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY . . . . . JULY 20, 1900.

Harmony is all right if it is not hog and harmony.

The inquiry is so common for the full text of Attorney-General Dole's opinion on the land law that we publish it in today's issue.

The Hawaiian Democratic delegates are the ones who nailed the silver plank to the platform and incidentally fastened down the lid of Bryan's political coffin.

The Democratic Convention tried hard to resuscitate David B. Hill but that ex-statesman is so well used to his winding sheet that nothing could tempt him to unwrap.

The Democratic platform will make a strong Republican campaign document among the friends of honest money and of the spread of American institutions in less-favored countries.

When so stanch a Democratic paper as the St. Paul Globe bolts Bryan and his platform, Minnesota may as well be crossed off the list of debatable States. Evidently the Globe has no calamity-howlers on its subscription list.

The Kansas City delegates turned Towne's candidacy down because they did not want to associate in this canvass with Populist vagaries. The third party men are expected, however, to fuse but they will be more likely to refuse.

If the Swiss want to become American citizens there is an easy way. Let them move to the United States and naturalize. So far as the scheme goes to annex Switzerland to this country it may be set down among the illusions born of high altitude.

Although Arthur Sewall came out more heartily for 16 to 1 this year than he did four years ago, the second prize passed him by and went to Adlai Stevenson, who was an old-mintage silver politician before 1896. Sewall was disappointed but no one else seems to have been.

The man who shot the Niagara rapids and whirlpool in a boat of his own make seems to have hit an idea that life-boat makers could utilize. A dory that could somersault through the whirlpool and carry its skipper to a safe haven would find no terrors in an ocean storm.

Li Hung Chang is holding on to his Southern job and also to his yellow jacket and three-eyed peacock feather. The canny old Viceroy has no wish to be caught in the Peking cyclone but when it is over he may be trusted to get in and help pick up what broken China is lying around.

Marshall O. Roberts of New York has followed Wm. W. Astor's example and become a British subject. After Mr. Ashmead Burdett-Coutts he counts third among these novel perverts. However several thousand Britishers are taking out American papers this year so the balance of trade is still with us.

"We oppose militarism," says the Democratic platform. When Mr. Bryan gets on that plank he ought to drop the title of Colonel which he got by rushing into a war where he was not needed or wanted, in the hope of making a military reputation upon which to run for President. "Militarism," forsooth!

There seems to be no doubt of Minister Von Ketteler's death but the other envoys are not known to have been harmed. Quite an optimistic feeling about them now prevails. In the meantime a large foreign army is collecting and unless held back by mutual jealousies and suspicion ought by this time to be on the road to Peking if not already there.

The American prospectors who have arrived in Hermosillo, Mexico, with $200,000 worth of gold dust say they got it in Lower California. How they could have taken it to Hermosillo from Lower California and why are questions that suggest quite another locality for the find. Evidently these lucky fortune-hunters are trying to throw other people off the scent.

W. H. Cornwell is Democratic Committeeman for Hawaii. He has the advantage of being a resident but that is not all. The former Duke of Waikapu is well-off in this world's goods and will be expected to pay for his new honors by a liberal contribution to the party campaign fund. That is the principal business of a National Committeeman in a Territory.

The British garrison has escaped from Coomassie and the fruits of the little war of a few years ago were left behind it. Great Britain will have to conquer the negro tribes over again whenever it gets time but when that will be no one can foretell. Between South Africa and China and the need of home defence the Queen's army is pretty thoroughly occupied.

Hawaii's welcome at the conventions was a compliment that all our people appreciate. Republicans and Democrats vied with each other in making the delegates feel at home in American politics. The latter will return with a high idea of their new fellowship and will leave plenty of admiring and hospitable friends behind them.

THE BRYAN PLATFORM ANALYZED.

The Democratic platform is as full of humbug as an addled egg is of smell.

It denounces the Porto Rico tariff as a violation of the organic law despite the fact that Porto Rico, by decision of the Federal Courts, is lawfully subject to tariff duties as a mere dependency and not an integral part of the Union.

It denounces the occupation of Cuba as a measure which "exploits the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people." Yet the Democratic platform of 1856 said: "Resolved that the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba," and the Democratic Ostend Manifesto declared for the seizure of that property.

It says: "We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the Administration," though the Democratic platform of 1848 had this plank: "Resolved that we approve the taking of territory from Mexico in indemnity for the late war." Is it any more immoral to take land indemnity from Spain than it was from Mexico?

It says: "The burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war, involves the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions." Yet the Democratic platform of 1884 taunted the Republican party about the paucity of its achievements in enlarging the boundaries of the United States. We quote: "Resolved, That the country has never had a well-defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic administrations; and that, as the result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and the adjacent Mexican territory, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century." Is there anything more of "imperialism" in keeping the Philippines after paying $20,000,000 for them than there was in keeping California and the adjacent Mexican territory after paying less than $10,000,000? If Democracy boasts of the earlier achievement how can it condemn the later one?

It "opposes militarism" as fatal to free institutions and says "the Republic is no place for a vast military service and conscription." Who said it was? About one soldier is now enlisted for every 1000 citizens, which is the smallest proportion known to the world; and there has been no talk of conscription. The United States had 2,000,000 men under arms during the Civil War and its liberties were preserved, not destroyed. How could 70,000 or 80,000 men tear them down?

It declares "that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies; that they are fostered by Republican laws and that they are protected by the Republican Administration in return for campaign subscriptions and Republican support." The only anti-trust law on the Federal statute books is Republican—the Sherman Act. The Republican attempt in Congress to pass a resolution calling for a Constitutional amendment against trusts was beaten by Democratic votes. The reference to "Republican policies" is a covert attack on the protective tariff—and yet the Democratic platform of Andrew Jackson in 1832 declared: "Resolved, That adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country; and that an abandonment of this policy will be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the nation." Furthermore it is in order to ask how, if protection makes trusts, those combines flourish so well in free trade England?

It asserts in these terms that Jefferson was opposed to foreign understandings: "Jefferson said: 'Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.' We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and intrigue and land grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the Nation's commerce while liberty is becoming strangled in Africa."

Jefferson may have declared against entangling alliances, though the phrase belongs to Washington. He may also have opposed alliances with England. Yet in a letter dated April 18, 1802, to Robert R. Livingstone, the American Minister to France, Jefferson wrote: "The day that France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence that is to restrain her forever within her low water mark. It seals the union of two nations who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation." This was no ill-concealed proposal for an alliance with England, but an open and unconcealed one which would have carried America into world politics of the broadest kind—a proposal withal which the Democracy of the fathers applauded to the letter.

Speaking of foreign or "world politics," here is an extract from the Democratic platform of 1852: "Resolved, That the country has never dealt firmly with foreign questions, which are inferior to no domestic questions whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive trade throughout the world."

Consistency is a jewel and that is possibly the reason why the Democratic party can't afford it. There is no consistency with the party record in the utterances of the Kansas City platform and no sincerity; and the wayfaring man though a Populist should not err therein.

THE CARE OF LEPERS.

In some respects these Islands have a good precautionary system against the spread of leprosy but in others they are wanting in the simplest and most primary safeguards.

Special Agent of the Postoffice Department Flint believes that the germs of leprosy may be spread through the correspondence which the lepers at Kalaupapa are permitted to carry on with their friends throughout the group. A person reeking with disease sits down, writes a letter and seals it with the moisture of the tongue, addresses it and entrusts it to the mail bag. Thousands of bacilli go with it and who can tell what deadly work they may do? This is a system which ought to be ended and Mr. Flint hopes to end it by providing the Molokai settlement with an amanuensis.

There is another abuse relating to the lepers of which the Board of Health has never made a sufficient excuse. When the last load of lepers went from Kalihi the poor creatures were followed to the wharf by their friends and there they embraced and kissed until the keepers had to separate them. How many microbes passed from the victims of the scaly plague to people as yet clean, no man can tell. But the conditions of infection must have been perfect.

It is severe to give the lepers no chance for leave-taking but it is the only safe way. There should be no contact between the leper and the non-leper. The public health demands that the rule be made.

An exclusive leper steamer is needed. We believe that the plague-patients are no longer carried on passenger vessels, but they are not wanted even on freight packets. There should be a steamer for Kalaupapa traffic only.

The charge is made by those who want to abolish segregation that the system has not abated the white plague in the least; that there is as much leprosy in proportion to the whole number of inhabitants as there ever was. If this is true it simply means that the rules of segregation are too lax.

Fused, refused and confused sums it up for the Populists.

There is nothing very tangible in the story of a plot to kill the President, but it may easily be true. The President is a shining mark for cranks and of these the name is legion. The man who tried to kill President Jackson was half insane; the assassin of Lincoln was an unbalanced genius who thought to make himself an American Brutus; the murderer of Garfield was a political lunatic. Going about without military escort as the Republican Chief Magistrate always does he is a visible temptation to that large class of degenerates in whom the presence of a national ruler of any title stirs regicidal blood.

Oom Paul's threat to "stagger humanity" if the British invaded the Transvaal was not an empty one in view of the enemy's staggering casualty list of nearly fifty thousand men.

Everybody wants a municipality who wouldn't have to pay for it.

Here and there a Middle-of-the-Grave Populist is having an untimely resurrection.

The Democratic delegates endorsed 16 to 1 but the people, satisfied with prosperity, are likely to vote 16 to 1 against it.

Judge Estee evidently thinks that the Hawaiian bench is not up to much in the matter of law. He must have met Judge Little.

With seventy warships building for the United States Navy it looks as if your Uncle Samuel was getting in the swim at last.

There is growing impatience in London over the Boer who won't surrender in time to let a British Army corps leave for China.

It is with some difficulty that our esteemed confrere of the Diocesan Magazine repressed the thought that the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh would have to take cremation anyhow, in the long run.

The absence of a telegram of congratulation from the Hon. Grover Cleveland to the Hon. Wm. J. Bryan is still numbered among the invisible signs of harmony in the Democratic ranks.

With small-pox raging at Cape Nome and with the prospects of scant supplies and an autumn falling in August, the outlook for the Arctic Argonauts is not all yellow sand and bank accounts.

That noble reformer, the Emperor of China, is alive but not kicking. While the Dowager is around he merely looks pleasant and plays with his top. If it weren't for the savagery of women, Kwang Hsu might be an Emperor after the Bow Wong heart; but the rustle of his imperial aunt's gown gets on his nerves.

It is not often that both parties want the same man for Vice President but it occurred in the case of the late Admiral Philip. Had he lived and wished to enter politics, he could have made his choice of tickets. But the Admiral had not observed the struggles of Dewey out of water for nothing and though expecting a long life and a hearty one he declined political honor.

The matter of a Government Experiment Station for Hawaii was up at Washington seven months ago when a promise was given that a representative of the Agricultural Department would come to the Islands and pass upon it. That official is now en route. Correspondence about weather stations has been going on at intervals, but it is not likely that much will be done before the laying of a cable will permit the Mainland stations to avail themselves of Island reports.

Judge Stanley leaves the bench with an honorable record and with the regrets of all who have practised in his courts. It is one of the sorrows of annexation that so many able men of alien citizenship should no longer be at the service of Hawaii. In times past they have rendered public services of the most unmistakable value.

Truth is ever stranger than fiction. If it had been set down in a novel that a widow had found part of her drowned husband's body in the stomach of a shark, the critics would have sneered at the rank improbability of the tale. Yet precisely that thing occurred in Honolulu yesterday. It was by such astonishing means that last Sunday's drowning mystery was cleared up.

According to the Meteorological returns for June that month was the warmest June on record in Hawaii. The average mean temperature, and a very mean one it was, stood at 77.6. The highest point reached was 88 degrees F. Rainfall was a little more than half the normal and the artesian level fell a trifle. Doubtless the fall will be large this month when rice fields are being submerged.

Chile, at the close of the war with Bolivia and Peru in 1879, took a tract of country from those republics to hold until reimbursed, by its exports, for the cost of the struggle. The tract produces nitrate and iodine of which Chile has sold enough to bring her three thousand millions of dollars or more money than France paid to Germany. It is scarcely surprising to hear that Bolivia and Peru begin to think that the Chilean indemnity bill ought to be receipted and the collateral security returned.

Once in a while there is a red republican outburst in the House of Commons but not often. It is a quarter of a century since Charles Bradlaugh gave the British monarchy but five more years to live; yet the throne seems to rest on surer foundations than ever before. The Commoner who assailed it the other day when there was a proposal to adjourn to attend the Queen's garden party was hissed down and compelled to retract. He found, as Bradlaugh did, that the vast majority of Englishmen high and low venerate the Monarchy and are quite prepared to maintain domestic respect for it.

Nothing is new under the sun. Now the heliograph takes its turn with ancient precedents, a passage in "The Art of Warre," London, 1560, revealing the device as a familiar one to military strategists: Here is "How to write, and cause the same that is written to be read afar off without sending any message: A captain besieged in any town or fortress unable to communicate with without by letter may, by night, so far as light can be seen, and by day, as far as a burnished glass can cast the sun on a hut or suchlike, may be described—he having arranged with his friends the order of signal—one or two lights being flashed, hidden or displayed again." What is this but the heliograph of the present day?

William Waldorf Astor, cut by the Prince of Wales and now under the ban of British society, has gone to Germany. His offence was to insult a man of unquestioned position because he came to an Astor entertainment as the guest of persons who had, unlike himself, been invited there. Social calls of this accredited kind are common in London and Mr. Astor had no reason to complain of the usage. People "bring a friend" and expect courtesy for him. Astor's insult to the unbidden guest was inclusive of the latter's club and was followed by a further affront in Mr. Astor's newspaper. British society was incensed and the Prince acted. It is now thought that Mr. Astor's social career in London is closed. Americans will not sympathize with their former countryman as his arrogance while in his native land was insufferable. Though the founder of his "line" was a nineteenth century muskrat hunter and fur-trader, Astor bore himself like a prince of the blood and alienated everyone, including his father's family, with whom he came in contact. In London he has outdone the Dukes in display and the milder class of lunatics in eccentricity. His last previous break was to sue a newspaper for libel which had merely said that he was bringing a section of one of California's big trees to Cliveden to be used as an out-of-door dining table.

CANNOT SAIL TO LAHAINA.

Ship Euterpe May not Legally go There From Newcastle.

Lahaina is not a port of entry in the Hawaiian Territory for foreign vessels, consequently a vessel from a foreign port desiring to come to these Islands must keep away from there.

Collector Stackable is in receipt of the following concerning the ship Euterpe:

T. D. 22325.

Treasury Department, July 2.

Collector of Customs, San Francisco, Calif.—Ship Euterpe mentioned in your report of 27th ultimo, can not legally proceed from Newcastle direct to Lahaina, Hawaii. So advise C. D. Bunker & Co., who should cable master.

H. A. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelma of Madgeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Blotches—"*My face used to be covered with pimples and blotches and I suffered from continuous headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly removed the cause and my face is smooth. Have no more headaches.*" *F. H. Seibert, Hammond, Ind.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rev. Mr. Moule, a missionary at Tientsin, telegraphs "All well."

Milwaukee beat Sidney Lucas in the $1,000 handicap at Chicago.

Postmaster General Smith is a guest of the President at Canton.

Maine Democrats have nominated S. L. Lord of Saco for Governor.

Captain Peter Conrad, a steamboat pioneer of the Mississippi, is dead.

Henry Vardon, the English golfer, was again beaten at Chicago, June 11th.

Chinese officials are doing their best to preserve order in the Yang-tse country.

Five hundred marines will leave San Francisco for China on an early transport.

Adam H. Fuchs, leading milliner of St. Louis, has failed, owing to the strike.

Sir Frederick Mitchell-Hodgson has arrived at Cape Coast Castle from Coomassie.

The steamer Rosecrans, en route to Nome, lost half her cargo among the ice floes.

New York City Democrats want Bryan to come there for the official notification.

Colombian rebels have taken Popayon and all cities near the Ecquadorian frontier.

Marshall O. Roberts, the well known New Yorker, has been naturalized in England.

Francis Truth, the "divine healer," confessed to fraud in Boston and paid $2,500 fine.

It is reported thta General Snyman, the man who tried to take Mafeking, is a prisoner.

France will construct an embassy building in Washington at a cost of 1,315,000 francs.

The Fourteenth Infantry and Fifth Artillery will join the Ninth Regiment on Chinese soil.

A party of Russian explorers headed by Baron E. Von Toll, has gone in search of Andre.

Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court is spending his vacation in San Francisco.

Mme. Sembrich will tour the United States on the largest salary ever given to a prima donna.

The Irish Presbyterian missionaries are safe in China, but three missions have been burned.

The Government has sued the Southern Pacific for unlawful discrimination in sugar shipments.

The Porte promises America a speedy answer and says it has never denied the validity of our claim.

Thousands of acres of forest in the Santa Cruz mountains, California, have been destroyed by fire.

The statue of Lafayette, paid for by American school children, was unveiled at Paris on the Fourth.

The National Educational Association is meeting at Charleston, S. C. Three thousand delegates are present.

The first six months of the calendar year in the United States shows fewer failures than for eighteen years.

Henry C. Payne will do most of the Republican campaign management, Senator Hanna's health being bad.

In a speech at Chicago former Secretary of State Day said Spain was undeniably responsible for the Maine disaster.

The Department of State has issued a circular saying that the United States will not assist in dividing the Chinese Empire.

The tenth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, in session at Cincinnati, is largely attended.

The Seaboard Air Line of Georgia has filed a mortgage of $75,000,000 to cover the issue of fifty-year 4 per cent gold bonds.

Markeberg, the aeornaut, fell 500 feet from his balloon at Santa Ana, Cal., on the Fourth, and every bone in his body was broken.

The Dukes of Marlborough and Norfolk, Lady Sarah Wilson and Dr. Conan Doyle have sailed to England from Cape Town.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaanakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LIHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kaunapapa, Lanaihua, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of $100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. I. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Bark Foohng Suey will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

August 15, 1900.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	PEKING	JULY 27
COPTIC	AUG. 2	GAELIC	AUG. 4
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 23
GAELIC	AUG. 28	DORIC	AUG. 28
HONKKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 17
CHINA	SEPT. 13	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 15
DORIC	SEPT. 22	COPTIC	SEPT. 22
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 2
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GAELIC	OCT. 19
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
PEKING	NOV. 2	CHINA	NOV. 3
GAELIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 12

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

A CIRCUIT OF HAWAII

Sketch of Brief Island Trip.

H. M. WHITNEY AUTHOR

Writer Who Was in Hilo in 1849 Tells of the Points of Interest.

Half the pleasure of an inter-island vacation trip consists in having good weather and a smooth sea, with just breeze enough to keep passengers in cheerful humor from start to finish, says H. M. Whitney in the Planters' Monthly. Such was our good fortune as we left Honolulu harbor in June to make the circuit of Hawaii by sea and land. A swift four hours' run brought the Kau packet abreast the west end of Molokai, where the evergreen groves of Kiawe or Algaroba trees line the shores for miles in extent, dropping daily abundant supplies of succulent pods that serve as rich food for domestic animals which are attracted to them from the highlands. These are known elsewhere as the Carob or St. John's trees, and the fruit or pods are what the apostle is supposed to have lived on while in the desert of Arabia, of which it is a native plant. The seeds were brought to these islands from Valparaiso some sixty years ago by the late Bishop Maigret, and from them was raised the first tree grown here, still standing in the north corner of the Catholic church yard in this city—a living monument sacred to his memory. Algaroba groves are now found growing on each of the islands of this group, mostly on the lee or sheltered sides, as the salt spray and air blown by the strong trades prevent their growth on the windward shores.

SHORES OF MOLOKAI.

As our steamer glides rapidly along, there may bee seen on the plateau above the village of Kaunakakai, a field of sugar cane, some 600 acres in extent, apparently as green and thrifty as any cane growing in other localities. It is some six or seven months old, and as viewed from the deck of the steamer appears in good condition, kept so apparently by the light sun showers that daily give it a few sprinklings, and by the deep rich soil on which it is planted. Yet the absence of reliable rains and mountain springs and streams, so far as is known at present, creates conditions of risk from which timid capital shrinks. Still, as it rains frequently on the eastern half of this island, the time may come when this abundant rainfall may be captured and conveyed forty or fifty miles with profit to its western half for agricultural purposes, instead of emptying into the sea, as at present. Stranger things have happened in other countries, and it may yet be found a matter only of dollars and cents, backed by Yankee pluck, to secure this wasting flood, and turning what is now a total loss into a permanent and abundant supply for irrigation on this desert tract.

Reaching Lahaina after a short stop of thirty minutes, nothing worth noting is seen in this ancient and now dilapidated capital of the group, except that it has become an extensive sugar plantation, with cane fields stretching for miles along the shore from Kaanapali to Olowalu. The steamers that pass Lahaina stop only to leave or take off the few passengers and freight awaiting transportation. The same may be said of the landings of Maalaea, Kihei and Makena, between East and West Maui. Our steam packet then glides on swiftly and in smooth water around the lofty mountain of Haleakala, the ancient "House of the Sun," running closely along the coal-black lava shores, the sea abreast of which is almost unfathomable, except with a deep sea line.

BAY OF KAILUA.

At daybreak the good steamer is close under the shadow of the extinct crater of Mount Haleakala, and a little later drops her anchor in the placid bay of Kailua, where she remains several hours discharging or taking on freight. This place, as well as the entire district as far as the south point of Hawaii, has at present very few attractions for tourists. On the mountain slopes, back of Kailua may be seen the ever green cane fields of the Kona Sugar Company, which is this season harvesting its first crop, about 500 tons of sugar, to be increased during the next two years to four and five thousand tons annually. A few fields of coffee may be seen scattered among the green foliage on the mountain slope, but from all accounts this industry does not prosper as it might, were the price of coffee more remunerative than it is at present. So long as Brazil can raise this staple product and dispose of it in the leading markets of Europe and America at seven and eight cents a pound, there is little or no inducement to engage in its cultivation as a profitable industry in any other country.

In the early dawn of the second day out the steamer rounds Kalae Point, the extreme southern cape of Hawaii—a locality noted for the wreckage and drift logs occasionally thrown ashore, and which often line the beach for miles, consisting mostly of timber and trunks of trees and occasionally wreckage of vessels. It was here that the writer visited the spot and sketched one of the masts of the United States sloop-of-war Levant, which was lost in the winter of 1860, while on the passage from Hilo to the Mainland. After leaving Hilo the ship was never heard from. The spar that drifted ashore was the fore or main mast, and had a rack for guns still remaining on it. The dimensions of the spar were carefully measured—length, girth and a piece cut out from it for identification. This piece proved the spar to have been made of Kauri-gum timber, and as the ship was built in the United States, it was thought that it could not be the Levant's. However, the piece taken from the mast was sent to Washington by the American Minister, and on referring to the record of the Levant, it was found that she had once been to Auckland, New Zealand, and while there had a new mast put in, which was made from a Kauri-gum tree. This gave a perfect identification, and it was decided in Washington that the spar referred to as having drifted ashore at Alualu, belonged to the Levant—the only relic ever recorded from her. The full details of this incident were published at the time in the Advertiser of 1861, and again referred to in the same paper March, 1898.

ROAD TO VOLCANO.

Passengers from the Kau steamers land at Honuapo and Punaluu in the early morning hours, when the sea is generally smooth. It is a primitive mode of landing, but when once ashore, or safely on board, the discomfort is forgotten, amid the novelty of rocky cliffs and green mountain scenery that greet the eye in every direction. The Government road leads from Naalehu via Hilo to Pahala. At best all the roads in Kau are rough until the Volcano House is reached. Those who are in search of volcanic scenery will find it in Kau in every form and more than abundant.

A ride over the rocky lava roads of Kau is not a novelty to any one who has lived or traveled in the district, but a ride behind the dummy engine over the newly re-constructed railway from Punaluu to Pahala was such. The track has been very much straightened and improved as compared with what it was formerly. The time may come when the steam car may traverse the entire distance from Hilo to Kau via the crater. At present the route is covered by stages, which run weekly or oftener if desired.

An accident of a somewhat rare nature occurred at the Pahala mill the morning of our arrival. A workman was engaged in mending the flume, which was carrying cane to the mill, four miles distant. His hammer, by some accident, was caught in the cane and carried along with it in the flume, but was not missed at the time. As the cane shoots down with great rapidity, the tool was not long in reaching the mill, where it went with the cane to the ponderous shredder, which slices the cane into thin pieces, but is not warranted to do the same with cast steel hammers. On the other hand, the mischievous tool tore and crushed the teeth of the shredding machine as though they were chips of wood. Of course the mill was stopped, and its ponderous cylinder, which weighs many tons, had to be taken out and the broken teeth removed—a heavy task, which only skilled workmen could promptly handle. Fortunately duplicate sets of the broken parts were on hand, and the men ready for the job. Within forty-eight hours this serious break was repaired and the mill started up, as well fitted as it was before the accident. Mention is made of this to emphasize the importance of having on hand duplicate pieces of such parts of the machinery as are liable to breakage. We have never heard of a similar accident here, nor any so heavy break-down mended so quickly. In a large factory of any kind "time is money," and it is well to be provided for any such emergency.

PAHALA PLANTATION.

Pahala plantation has adopted a co-operative system of cane planting, which is worth mentioning here. About one-third of the area of cane now growing on the estate is cultivated by Chinese and Japanese, under contracts which allow them one-third of the sugar obtained from their cane. Most of this is on the high mountain land, some of it 2,800 feet above the sea, and the greater part of the cane grown on these highlands is the Whitney variety, which is well adapted to that elevation where the Lahaina and other canes will not grow so well. Some may think that one-third of the crop is a large proportion to allow the growers, but it must be borne in mind that the first crop requires about three years to mature at that elevation. Clearing off the forest, plowing and cultivating there are more laborious than on the mellow lands lower down. Still the cane of the contract men turns out four, five and six tons of sugar to the acre, one-third of which goes to them. This system is becoming very popular, and though their share may be large, they certainly earn it for their three years' labor, while the two-thirds' share received by the plantation secures to the shareholders the largest dividends obtained by any company in Hawaii, with very little outlay. All estates may not be so situated as to adopt such a profit-sharing system, yet some can do so, and it is probable that this system will be adopted by others.

It may be remembered by some old residents that Pahala was commenced in 1877 under very unfavorable circumstances—severe droughts, a poor mill, poor sugar boilers and many other drawbacks interfered with its success. Lahaina cane, which does so well on lower fields, disappointed the pioneers. The scarcity of water was also a great drawback. At one time one of the principal owners thought of abandoning the field as a sugar venture. But the tide turned, and year after year gave improved results. The introduction of a new variety—the Whitney cane—originating on Pahala, which would thrive on the high lands as well as the Lahaina does on the lowlands, has had much to do with the subsequent development of the estate. For ten years past this has been the leading cane on Pahala estate, and it is still growing in favor each year. So long as it secures returns as at present there can be no question as to Pahala standing at the head of the list of our successful sugar estates. And the co-operative plan now being adopted by the present manager will unquestionably insure to it for many years a place among the safest investments on Hawaii.

The public road from Pahala to the volcano still remains one of the worst on Hawaii, and though sporadic attempts are made to improve sections of it, every downpour of rain leaves it as it was before, almost impassable in some places. A good road between Pahala and the volcano would secure much more travel through Kau than it has at present.

CRATER OF KILAUEA.

Of the crater of Kilauea, little can be said. It lies in a dormant state, with abundance of smoke and steam, but no fire, unless it be a faint glimmer now and then. The fact that the present level of the lava floor in the crater around Halemaumau is fully 300 feet—perhaps 500—higher than it was in the early part of the last century, is proof that the crater of Kilauea has been raised, at least on the western half of it. The high western wall was reported by visitors in the early part of the century at 1,200 feet above the lava floor. It cannot be more than half that height now. The crater around Halemaumau has unquestionably been raised during the past fifty years, and if the three volumes of the early records of the Volcano House could be found they would throw some light on this point. These volumes were claimed by Mr. Benj. Pitman, and are supposed to have been taken to Boston by him, when he left Hilo about 1865.

The Volcano Hotel is under the charge of Mr. F. Waldron, and is well kept. Stages run to and from Hilo to the crater every two days, and, the road being good, there is considerable travel over it. The fare to or from the Volcano House and Hilo is seven dollars. Many changes have taken place among the residents of the coffee district, some having sold out to the sugar company. Small cane patches may be seen on every side, planted chiefly for seed, which is in demand in the district. The improvements of the Olaa Sugar Company are evident, and work in every direction seems to be pushed. This, of course, is all pioneer work, and intended only to start operations in this new and untried district.

The first section of the railroad connecting Hilo with Olaa plantation has been completed, and we were favored by the superintendent, Mr. Kluegel, with a ride over it. The depot is located near the steamer wharf at Waiakea. The road is ten miles long and runs in an almost straight course through the Hilo forest belt to a temporary station, some two or three miles from the site of the sugar mill, yet to be erected. It carries all the freight for the plantation and will be fitted to take passengers also. There is destined to be considerable travel over it, when extended, as it may be, to perhaps the volcano, whenever trade and travel call for extension.

HILO HOTEL SMALL.

Hilo has a good hotel, well kept, but not large enough to accommodate the increasing travel of the port. Tourists will have no cause for complaint, if previous notice is given to secure rooms. It stands on the site of the old hotel, which was the same as was occupied as a dwelling by Captain Spencer, and before him by Benj. Pitman. It is central and the best location for a hotel that Hilo affords.

The writer landed in Hilo in the fall of 1849, when Mr. Pitman was "lord of the manor," when most of the dwellings in the place were grass houses, and the population consisted almost wholly of native Hawaiians. Now very few of the latter are seen there—Chinese and Japanese having taken their places. All will be glad to learn that Hilo is soon to have a much needed postoffice, to be erected probably by the United States Government. The building should be large enough to accommodate the postal, customs and other branches of the Federal service—all under one roof.

Hilo is a very picturesque place, with its spacious bay in the fore, its two lofty mountains in the background, and with its green cane fields stretching from "the woods" on the south to distant Kohala on the north, and from the ocean to the forest belt—a most charming picture, that cannot fade from memory for many years after the visitor has left its Elysian bowers.

THE LATEST CHINA NEWS.

Tien-Tsin Bombarded--Emperor Still Alive--Prince Tuan Rebels--Japan's Army.

PARIS, July 11.—The Chinese Minister here informed M. Delcasse that Li Hung Chang had cabled him from Canton, under yesterday's date, saying that he had just received a telegram from Peking asserting that the soldiers and rebels who surrounded the Legations had gradually dispersed.

TIEN-TSIN BOMBARDED.

BERLIN, July 11.—The German Consul at Tien-Tsin cables that the foreign settlements were continually bombarded by the Chinese from July 5th to July 8th. July 6th 2,000 Boxers attacked the French settlement and were routed by the Russians. The British and Japanese forces, July 7th, bombarded the Chinese batteries. Toward evening Chinese shells penetrated the roof of the German Consulate and caused an outbreak of fire, which was extinguished after slight damage had been done.

July 6th the Peipeng sailed for Taku with the German wounded. River communication between Tien-Tsin and Taku has been safe since the Chinese fort midway between the two towns was captured. The railroad from Tong Ku has been repaired to within three miles of Tien-Tsin.

Nearly all the families of foreigners left Tien-Tsin for Taku July 4th.

The German Consul at Che Foo telegraphs that the Governor of Shan Tung announces that, according to reports on July 4th, the foreign Ministers at Peking were out of danger and the revolt was decreasing.

EDICT OF EMPRESS DOWAGER.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says:

An edict of the Empress Dowager, promulgated on June 30th, has just been published in Shanghai. Her Majesty expresses sorrow for the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, who, she says, went to the Tsung Li Yamen on the day of his death against her wishes.

Her Majesty expresses regret that the capture of the Taku forts should have complicated matters, but orders that the Boxers be suppressed and the foreign Legations in Peking protected. The whole tone of the edict is to hold the foreigners blameable for the gravity of the crisis.

Two hundred and fifty white refugees from Tien-Tsin have arrived in Shanghai.

EMPEROR STILL ALIVE.

LONDON, July 11, 2:02 p. m.—Although Shanghai today repeats the statement that both the Emperor and the Dowager Empress are alive and telegrams from Chinese officialdom again testify to the safety of the Legations, the assertions no longer stimulate hope here and pessimism will prevail as long as the authorities, who, on their own showing, are able to get messages to the coast, fail to send confirmation of the safety of the foreigners from some of the Legations in Peking. London sees in the disappearance and reappearance of prominent people at Peking and the efforts apparently making to shift the blame from one to the other, and in the attempts to represent themselves as victims of, instead of principals, in the recent occurrences, only preparations for alibis and defenses in view of the approach of the troops of the Powers and the tragedy they may discover on reaching the Chinese capital.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, the fighting at Tien-Tsin July 6th was the heaviest which has yet occurred, the Russians alone burying 200 men. The allies are becoming exhausted by constant fighting.

A dispatch from Canton says Li Hung Chang is keeping excellent order there. Robbers and pirates are executed publicly and frequently, and the people are cowed and afraid to disturb the peace.

JAPAN'S ARMY REINFORCEMENTS.

PARIS, July 11.—At a Cabinet council today the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Del Casse, read a telegram from Tokio confirming the news that Japan will send immediately to Taku a complete division of 19,000 men.

A dispatch from Chee Foo dated July 7th says the orphanage at Shan Tung (?) has been pillaged.

ENGLISH MILITARY PLANS.

LONDON, July 11.—It was strongly rumored in service and play clubs that the Government was preparing to send 100,000 Indian troops to China in the autumn. A Foreign Office officer said to a representative of the Associated Press that no such force could be possibly spared from India, nor was it possible for Great Britain with her present responsibilities to send out such a force. Wherever secured, however, he added, it may safely be asserted that strong British reinforcements will be on their way to the Far East before the end of September.

AMERICAN TROOPS LAND.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Remey:

"CHE FOO, July 10.—Secretary Navy: Arrived yesterday. Two battalions Ninth Infantry and one battalion marines, Col. Meade, landed today to proceed to Tien-Tsin. Allied forces at Tien-Tsin engaged in maintaining their defenses. Ordered Solace here to take sick and wounded to Yokohama hospital. Oregon proceed soon to dock at Kure, towed by chartered steamer and convoyed by Nashville. Just learned from Admiral Seymour at Tien-Tsin foreigners there are hard pressed. REMEY."

THE FIGHTING AT TIEN-TSIN.

LONDON, July 11, 4:50 a. m.—According to a Che Foo dispatch the fighting around Tien-Tsin on the 3d and 4th was the severest yet experienced. The British casualties were thirty or forty killed or wounded. The Chinese had 25,000 men attacking simultaneously from the north, east and west, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 120 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. By the evening of the 8th the situation was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Providentially, when things were at their worst a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.

On July 6th, the rain having abated, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire on Tien-Tsin with two batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by Her Majesty's steamship Terrible's guns, succeeded in silencing the artillery after eight hours' fighting.

TIEN-TSIN, July 4.—The Chinese shelled the foreign settlements all day long July 3d. Upward of 150 shells fell into the concession and many houses were partially wrecked. The casualties, however, were few, the civilians and women and children being ordered to seek shelter in the cellars of the town hall and the Astor Hotel.

Three companies of Japanese infantry, a mountain battery and body of Russians engaged the Chinese artillery, but with little effect. The twelve-pounder of the British first-class cruiser Terrible then came into action, but the enemy placed two shells fairly under the gun, damaging the carriage and wounding the crew. The gun was withdrawn and replaced by a French gun, which had a similar experience, a shell bursting in the midst of its crew.

The Japanese casualties during the day's fighting were an officer and two men killed and twenty men wounded. The casualties of the other forces engaged are not yet known.

PRINCE TUAN REBELS.

LONDON, July 11.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Express it is war to the knife between the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan. In a recent edict the latter boldly discards his mask and signs himself as Emperor. He warmly commends the prowess of "his faithful Boxers," and in flowery language appeals to their cupidity and fanaticism. In the same decree, Prince Tuan appoints Prince Tsuan, the "iron-capped" Prince Tsaishan, his imperial clansman, and Kan Yi to command the three chief wings of the Boxer army.

The Chinese version of the origin of the outbreak as published in Shanghai is that Baron von Ketteler was hated by the Pekingese, who, taking advantage of the condition of affairs, shot him out of revenge, causing a conflict between Chinese and Germans, the latter destroying the Tsung Li Yamen.

The infuriated soldiers under Prince Tuan then gained complete control over the Dowager Empress.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

Seventy Warships Now Under Construction.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Seventy warships are under construction, or have their designs in preparation, for the United States navy. This formidable fleet is described in a statement just issued by Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor. The statement gives the names of twelve battleships, six armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, four monitors, one gunboat, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, fifteen torpedo boats and seven submarine torpedo boats under construction or for which designs are being prepared.

Four of the battleships—the Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin—are of seventeen knots speed and will be completed within a year, three—the Maine, Missouri and Ohio, are of eighteen knots, and five of nineteen knots have their designs in preparation. Six armored cruisers are all of twenty-two knots. Six of the protected cruisers are of seventeen knots and three of twenty-two knots. Four monitors are of twelve knots speed.

The construction of a gunboat for the great lakes, authorized in 1898, is suspended pending an arrangement with Great Britain as to the armament each nation shall maintain in those waters.

The torpedo boat destroyers are of twenty-nine and thirty knots, and the torpedo boats of twenty-six, twenty-eight and thirty knots. The submarine boat Plunger is under construction at Richmond, Va., and arrangements are being made for contracting for six additional submarine boats of the Holland type. Including the Texas, the battleship fleet of the United States will consist of eighteen vessels, and an armored cruiser squadron, counting the New York and Brooklyn, of eight vessels.

"We are getting a respectable navy now," is the comment of Rear Admiral Hichborn.

The Machias, which has been watching United States interests on the Isthmus of Panama and at Colombian ports for the last seven months, sailed today from San Juan for Hampton Roads.

Vessel for Micronesia.

Word comes from Rev. Walter Frear, agent for the American Board, in San Francisco, that the trading vessel "Queen of the Isles" will touch at Honolulu on her way to Jaluit. She is to leave San Francisco about July 19th and will probably reach Honolulu about August 5th and will remain one or two days only. She takes as missionaries Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Foss and Miss Palmer, to re-establish the mission at Ponape. Friends desiring to write to any of the Micronesian missionaries will please have their letters ready before the 5th of August, as this will be the only direct communication with those islands, during this year.

Court Notes.

Li Cheung has been appointed Chinese interpreter for the Circuit Court.

Judge Stanley has resumed the practice of law and has opened offices over the Bishop Bank, with Henry Holmes.

Fred. Wundenberg has been appointed guardian of the Cartwright minors in place of J. M. Monsarrat, who has resigned.

J. M. Vivas has been substituted in place of Fanny Strauch in the bond of Joseph Filber, who is suing Nicholas Breham in the Circuit Court for $3,300 damages for breach of contract.

T. H. Maling of Portland, Me., has been appointed clerk of the United States Courts by Judge Estee. Mr. Maling expects to arrive in Honolulu about the middle of September.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

News of the World Condensed for Quick Reading.

A new revolt threatens Venezuela.

Tammany wants Bryan on any platform.

Arthur Sewall ratifies the 16 to 1 plank.

The St. Louis strike has been renewed.

Jeffries will not fight Ruhlen as expected.

A petrified man has been found near Reno, Nev.

Roosevelt is having a great ovation in the West.

Bryan's Lincoln home is besieged with visitors.

There are many cases of smallpox at Jackson, Cal.

A close election result is expected in West Virginia.

New York tailors are again getting ready to strike.

Hardin county, Iowa, has suffered from a cyclone.

Vice President Hobart's estate is worth $3,000,000.

The Seoul and Chemulpo railway has been completed.

The Coomassie relief expedition has arrived at Eumsu.

General Buller has arrived at Pretoria in good health.

William C. Whitney has bought the Stony Ford stud farm.

Ten thousand people died of cholera in one week in India.

Mrs Van Dyk Hubbard of San Francisco has died in Paris.

Col. James M. Bell is the new provost marshal of Manila.

Eastern Gold Democrats will support McKinley and Roosevelt.

The Klondike estimates run between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000.

Captain Merrill Miller, U. S. N., will command at Mare Island.

A vast ledge of free milling ore has been found near Dawson.

A Mexican woman has died at Visalia, Cal., aged 125 years.

The British lost about 3,000 men in South Africa during June.

Mrs. Tom Thumb, now Countess Magri, is revisiting America.

A magazine exploded at Moukden, China killing fifty persons.

The Southern Pacific's coast line gap will be closed by September.

Great areas of fine timber have been destroyed by fire in Arizona.

Diaz has been re-elected President of Mexico by a great majority.

German experts regard the Zephilin air ships as a partial failure.

The Los Angeles Herald has changed hands and will be Republican.

At the Alexandria races American jockeys captured all the events.

Mahon has driven the Boers back from the east of Bronkerspruit.

The British forces failed to capture Kokofu on the road to Coomassie.

The Chicago and Rock Island railroad will not employ cigarette smokers.

Thirty thousand Ashantis are opposing the Coomassie relief expedition.

An imbecile was accidentally boiled to death at Agnew's asylum, California.

The cruiser Philadelphia will take the California naval reserve to sea.

The Marconi wireless telegraph is now in use about San Francisco bay.

After being floated the Oregon again grounded, but was quickly released.

Steyn and DeWet are the sole obstacles to the termination of the war.

The lake passenger steamer Pearl has gone ashore at Crystal Beach, Canada.

Rich placers are said to have been found on the Yukon near White Horse.

Forty-three persons were killed in a street car accident at Tacoma on July 4th.

David B. Hill was first choice of the Kansas City convention for Vice President.

Dr. C. F. MacDonald, organizer of the U. S. postal money order system, is dead.

During a fight with robbers in Kentucky, U. S. Marshal Wilson was shot dead.

General Ricarte, a Filipino leader, has been caught in Manila by the native police.

Noble Prentice, editor of the Kansas City Star, has been stricken with paralysis.

Warren Earp, of the famous Arizona family of desperadoes, has been shot in a duel.

Five deaths and thirteen prostrations from heat was Chicago's record on July 5th.

Miss Dora Yates, a Jewess, is the first woman to take an A. M. degree in England.

An enrollment of the five civilized tribes is being made in the Indian Territory.

President Steyn and General DeWet are marching toward Fourchburg with 3,000 men.

Col. Pettit, charged with unbecoming conduct in the Philippines, has been exonerated.

Chicago Germans are declaring against the silver plank. They will support McKinley.

Sipido, who shot at the Prince of Wales, has eluded the Brussels police and gone to Paris.

The report from Paris that an attache of the American legation had disappeared is denied.

Admiral Melville, owing to the Hoboken fire, advocates larger portholes for passenger ships.

The schooner yacht Idler was lost in a storm near Cleveland and six persons were drowned.

The St. Paul Globe, the leading Democratic paper of Minnesota, has bolted Bryan and the platform.

Secretary Root wants a standing army of 75,000 men, with ten to twelve more cavalry regiments.

The League of American Wheelmen met in its twenty-first annual meeting at Milwaukee on July 10th.

Attorney General A. L. Hart's (of California) mind has been wrecked by the excessive use of cigars.

Bryan, Stevenson and the Democratic leaders met at Lincoln, Neb., on July 9 to map out the campaign.

Cholera mortality in Bombay continues high. The number of persons in India receiving aid is 6,113,000.

The Los Angeles Herald has passed into Republican hands, and will compete with General Otis' Times.

Damage to the extent of $2,500,000 was caused by Standard Oil tanks at Bayonne N. J., being struck by lightning.

Charles Aschin, a former San Francisco millionaire, has been arrested in San Francisco and sent to jail for vagrancy.

The Finnish Senate has refused to promulgate the Czar's rescript regarding the use of the Russian language in Finland.

Inspector General Jamont of the French army has resigned because of the interference of the War Minister with the staff.

Trade is increasing between the United States and Spain. The steamer Leon XIII. took a large cargo of general merchandise from New York.

A fire at Cramp's shipbuilding yards destroyed models and other property worth $200,000. The battle ship Alabama and the Russian cruiser Variag narrowly escaped.

George Jacob Schweinfurth, claimed by his followers to be the true Messiah and the Son of God, has renounced the faith and announced that he will leave the "heaven" at once.

Down Again

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Another new lot is just to hand, all new, handsome styles—not gaudy, yet attractive. You can have

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With a constantly increasing business our purchasing powers are strengthened, and by keeping a close watch on the market, and taking advantage of every spot cash discount we can and do quote you prices that, quality considered, cannot be matched.

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WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNISED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

The Dean of Westminster's Verger writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

Lionel Brough, Esq., the eminent actor, writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

Mr. Thomas Hughes, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1895, writes:—"I regularly. I have recommended my fifteen years but ... mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

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The Strain in China Improving

At Last Accounts the Foreigners Were Safe — Improbable Account of the Massacre of White Residents — The Empress Dowager Resumes the Reins of Government—Tien-Tsin Again Bombarded—American Reinforcements—Japan Moving 20,000 Troops.

Following are the two latest telegrams received by the Advertiser as an Associated Press special:

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Mr. Goodnow, United States Consul at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the Governor of Shan Tung that the Legations were standing on July 5, and that the outlaws were dispersing. Mr. Goodnow adds that this statement does not obtain general credence.

TIEN-TSIN, July 10.—It is reported from Chinese sources that foreigners at Peking have taken possession of one of the Prince's palaces, opposite and commanding the British Legation, and that the native Christians have been installed therein.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

While there is no light there is a sense of departing darkness in China. The Southern Viceroys, who have taken a line of action of their own, understand what is going on both in Peking and in Europe, and are not in sympathy with Prince Tuan and the Boxers. They have been waiting for a counter movement against the military usurpation, and now that a reaction has set in against massacre and revolution, they are asserting their authority and sending to the palace information respecting the armaments of the foreign Powers and the combined forces of the civilization which Prince Tuan and the Empress have defied.

If little trustworthy news comes out of Peking it does not follow that a good deal of truth and common sense are not going in through the foreign Consulates and provincial centers. For this reason some of the best-informed men in and out of Parliament are now convinced that the Legations will be spared, and that a truce will be ordered from the palace and the China question adjusted by diplomatic means. Neither official nor press dispatches warrant this conclusion, but there are hopeful signs in several quarters of the clouded sky. The Empress Dowager is evidently playing off Prince Ching against Prince Tuan and throwing out an anchor to windward. This is a fact which impresses the diplomatists here. They read with composure the details of desperate fighting at Tien-Tsin and the repulse of the Chinese attacks upon the allied troops. They assert that skirmishes in which casualties to Europeans and Americans are trivial are of no account when there is practical evidence that the Chinese forces are divided and that the Legations are allowed to hold their ground.

Belated details of the fighting at Tien-Tsin are conflicting and untrustworthy, but there are many signs that the anti-foreign movement is weakening, that the allied forces are preparing to make a successful advance upon the capital, and that the diplomatists in European capitals are not wasting their time, but are doing useful work in a most practical way.

THE EMPRESS RESUMES SWAY.

SHANGHAI, July 10.—News from official sources was received at 10 o'clock last night to the effect that the Empress had on June 30th resumed the reins of Government and appointed Tung Lu Prime Minister. It is said that she sent a dispatch to Nanking by courier at the rate of 100 miles per day, thanking the Viceroys of the Yang Tse Kiang provinces for their loyalty and recommending that they protect foreigners at any cost.

LONDON, July 10.—Chinese official sources furnish another surprise today in announcing that the Dowager Empress, who had been reported within two weeks as dead, fled, poisoned and hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30, the same on which the wholesale massacre of foreigners is alleged to have occurred.

The telegram of Sheng, the Administrator of Telegraphs and Railroads, to the Chinese Minister at Washington, Wu Tin Fang, saying the Imperial Government is protecting the Legations, appears to fit in with the dispatch from Shanghai of this morning, particularly with reference to the alleged directions given by the Dowager Empress relative to the protection of foreigners. At the same time people continue to ask why, if the Legations are protected, the Ministers are not permitted to communicate with the outer world. Sheng's expressed fears that the food and ammunition of the Legations are exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manchu field force, is re-victualing them, besides which it is now known that in the last resort there are available for food several hundred ponies, usually kept within the walls of the British Legation. Meanwhile, according to the Japanese Legation here, the Japanese by no means share the general opinion that the advance on Peking must be indefinitely delayed. The officials assert that the Japanese have no intention of halting at Taku or Tien-Tsin, but propose to advance on Peking during the present week. Their military authorities express the opinion that 20,000 of their troops, in addition to the international forces, already available, will suffice to force an entry into the Chinese capital.

Emperor William despatched the German warship Buzzard from Kiel for China this morning, while the German cruisers Geier and Seeadler have been ordered to proceed to China as rapidly as possible from their American and Australian stations, respectively. It has been learned by the Associated Press that the Chinese Legation here, though apparently unable to communicate directly with Peking, is getting news from there indirectly. The officials of the Legation declare the present trouble is entirely the work of Prince Tuan and that the Government, the Dowager Empress and the Chinese generally are against the Boxers. The officials also say they have reason to hope that the situation at Peking is improving, and that Prince Ching will succeed in protecting the foreigners. They scouted the stories of the massacre of the people in the Legations and the poisoning of the Emperor and Dowager Empress, express the opinion that Prince Ching and the loyal Viceroys could be best assisted by the promised dispatch of international reinforcements and the promise of help in the formation of a strong government.

TIEN-TSIN AGAIN BOMBARDED.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo, dated Sunday, says:

Refugees who have arrived from Tien-Tsin bring the following information:

The Chinese resumed the bombardment of the foreign quarter last Tuesday and non-combatants were ordered that day to leave. The bombardment is described as the worst yet experienced, but there were no civilian casualties, though many marvelous escapes are reported. A force of British and Russians tried to silence the Chinese guns, but retired without effecting their object.

Two guns from the Terrible silenced the Chinese guns on Thursday, but the artillery duel recommenced on Friday.

Two hundred refugees, mostly women and children, left Thursday and Friday in lighters, towed by launches, and reached Taku safely. Small bodies of Russians and Japanese were met at short intervals all the way down. To their presence was due the pacific demeanor of the Chinese. Several burning villages were passed. They are supposed to have been set on fire by Russians, who occupy a fort midway between Tien-Tsin and Taku, where they have a torpedo boat. Seven hundred Russians are occupying the railway and station at Tong Ku. Japanese troops were landing at Taku. The Yorktown took twenty-five American refugees on board. The Germans went aboard a German warship, while the British were transferred to the Hainchi and the Hai Loong. The former has reached Che Foo with fifty refugees on the way to Shanghai. The latter, with 150, is proceeding to Nagasaki.

The British cruiser Alacrity called at Chee Foo this morning from Wei Hai Wei to obtain more guns for Tien-Tsin, which is weak in artillery. The immediate object of the allies is to take the native city and stop the bombardment and sniping.

NEWS FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Chicago Chinese are beginning to receive by letters and papers the first news from home of the trouble now existing in the northern provinces of their native land.

One of the most intelligent Celestials in Chicago is in receipt of a letter from his brother, who is an officer in the Chinese navy. Although the letter was written several weeks ago at the first outbreak of trouble, much that was written as to what would probably take place has transpired. In regard to the contents of the letter, he said: "That the bloodiest war known in its history is now brewing in China, I have no doubt. The man who is now in charge of the military affairs in the region where the Boxers abound is well versed in the arts of modern warfare. Before this war ends I would not be surprised if 1,000,000 Chinese were killed. How many foreigners will meet death I cannot conjecture, but the number will be great. Ever since the Chinese learned a lesson from Japan they have been training themselves in the arts of warfare. They have as fine guns as any Government and well trained men behind them.

"My brother writes me that the great majority of Chinese in the southern provinces are against the ruling powers and the Boxers. There is a large class in China called pensioners, who will be with the Government, and as they are well-trained soldiers they will do terrible execution.

"I would like to see the trouble settled without war, but if it must come, it will be a good thing for the future of China. The ignorant Chinese is of the belief that the missionary is sent there to rob him of his land, and consequently this war will be for the home. The Chinese has seen where Russia, France and Germany have taken parts of their country and the taxes greatly increased under European rule. He is going to fight for his home and his life, and he will not fight with knives or swords, as a great many people suppose. The Chinese is slow to anger, but when once aroused nothing can stop him.

"China needs a change, a good religion to sweep away all those old superstitions. I believe the day is not far distant when the southern part of China, at least, will be Christianized."

AN UNPARALLELED SITUATION.

YOKOHAMA, June 20.—(Correspondence.)—Nothing is talked of here but the crisis in China, and the interest in the fate of the foreigners in Peking and Tien-Tsin is hourly growing more intense. The situation is unparalleled. Never in history has it happened that the representatives of all the great Powers have been shut up in the capital of the enemy and threatened with assassination. They were safe on the 14th, when the last tidings were received from them, but the momentous events of the 17th must have immeasurably increased their peril. It is probable that the whole foreign community there, numbering somewhere between three and four hundred, are gathered in the British Legation grounds, which form a large enclosure surrounded by high walls, capable of being defended successfully against everything except artillery.

In this year of "reliefs" those of Peking and Tien-Tsin bid fair to surpass in romantic and thrilling interest even those of the South African garrisons.

From the latest accounts of the bombardment and capture of the Taku forts, it seems plain that the offensive was assumed by the Chinese. The early hour, 1 a. m., when the first shot was fired, would seem to indicate this. The courage of China in thus defying the rest of the world is universally commented upon as offering an extraordinary contrast to her pusillanimity of late years. Whether, however, there is any longer a government there, or whether all things are now in the hands of the reckless insurgents is a matter of conjecture. The marvellously easy capture of forts pronounced by foreign engineers to be impregnable would seem to indicate the latter. The fact that all the larger vessels of the Japanese forces were obliged to remain at a distance and out of the fight, the reduction being accomplished entirely by the gunboats, makes the achievement all the more remarkable. The attack by the land forces, consisting of a few hundred Japanese and Russian marines, and their easy victory, also shows the disorganized character of the defense. At last reports every available vessel from the combined fleets was being hurried up the river to Tien-Tsin, and tidings from them are being awaited with the intensest interest.

Among the late reports is one that the Powers have asked Japan to despatch a force of 20,000 men to the scene at once. A large transport fleet is assembling at Ujina, the port of Hiroshima on the Inland Sea, and the troops are being hurried thither, those already upon the spot embarking amid immense enthusiasm, the scene strongly resembling those attending the departure of the forces in the late China-Japan war. It is now generally recognized by press and people that this Empire, by reason of its geographical position, has the whip-hand in this extraordinary crisis and that an opportunity is now afforded it to put the entire world under deep and lasting obligation. Japan has an army of half a million trained and disciplined men, as a military machine rivalling in efficiency the army of Germany. Of late Russia has been looming as a formidable rival in the Orient, and the Russian bugbear has proved heretofore a potently repressive influence alike on the Government, the press and the people generally. All that has now vanished in the new national consciousness that Japan has risen into supreme importance in the eye of this world and that she is virtually the mistress of the situation. It is recognized that Russia must inevitably take a back seat, and furthermore that in whatever settlement is made in the new apportionment, the great Northern Power will be forced to unite with the rest in according such justice to Japan as will wipe out the deadly affront given in wrenching from her the fruits of her former victories. Historically, it will be the finest instance of poetic justice known, while it will also accomplish immense good by warding off perhaps permanently the threatened conflict between the two Powers, the fear of which has so long disturbed the peace of the Orient.

Politically the Chinese crisis will undoubtedly have a controlling influence upon the situation here. Just as in China, according to the latest reports, Li Hung Chang has been summoned to Peking, so Japan, it is recognized, must call to the head of affairs its strongest man, and Marquis Ito will undoubtedly assume control. His famous coadjutor, Count Inouye, will also be needed, as in the final readjustment this Empire will need all the diplomatic skill it can command to cope with that of the West, and in this the Count is an acknowledged chief.

Industrially, Japan must suffer heavily through the complete rupture of her vast and growing trade with China. Her finances are at a low ebb, also, something akin to a panic having prevailed for a few months past. The stock market of late has taken a decided slump and business is almost at a standstill. Much hope is felt, however, that a general clearing of the air will speedily follow the present great storm in the Orient, and that as a result of the gathering of the world Powers a new life is to dawn upon the entire East.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The State Department has finally concluded to make public the identical note which was recently delivered to the Powers as defining the position of the United States respecting the Chinese troubles. It is understood that this circular of instruction was drawn up on the 30th of June and transmitted to Canton for the approval of the President and communicated to the Powers concerned on the 3d of July. It embodies the views to which this Government has strictly adhered from the very beginning of the present troubles, and which the defendant Powers have one by one taken into favorable consideration. The announcement of the President at the start that we did not consider ourselves at war with the Chinese nation and that all our efforts should be directed toward localizing the disturbances in the province of Chih Li and keeping them from spreading throughout the Empire by enlisting on the side of peace the power of the Viceroys of Central and Southern China, has not apparently been adopted by all the other Powers. It is too soon to prophesy the ultimate results, but thus far the indications are all favorable. It will be seen that no answer from the different Powers was required or expected to the circular of July 3, but it is understood it has been everywhere favorably received and that no objections have been made to it in any quarter. It is not true that there has been any formation of groups or combination of Powers of any sort. It may be positively asserted, for instance, that the co-operation of France and the United States has been most constant and cordial.

The circular which was sent to our foreign representatives is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 3, 1900.

"In this critical posture of affairs in China it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States as far as present circumstances permit this to be done. We adhere to the policy adhered to by us in 1857—of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce, and of protection of lives and property of our citizens by all means guaranteed under extra territorial treaty rights and by the law of nations. If wrong be done to our citizens, we propose to hold the responsible authors to the uttermost accountability. We regard the condition at Peking as one of virtual anarchy, whereby power and responsibility is practically devolved upon the local provincial authorities. So long as they are not in overt collusion with rebellion and use their power to protect foreign life and property, we regard them as representing the Chinese people, with whom we seek to remain in peace and friendship. The purpose of the President is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other Powers, first in opening up communication with Peking and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger; secondly affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests, and fourthly in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the Empire, and a recurrence of such disasters. It is, of course, too early to forecast the motions of attaining this last result, but the policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly Powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

"You will communicate the purport of this instruction to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. HAY."

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The issue today of the formal orders for the dispatch to the East of more than 6,000 troops from the Army posts in the United States was a manifestation of the energy with which the Government is now about to act in the Chinese matter. True, these troops are nominally destined for the Philippines to replace the volunteers now there, but it is admitted that they are being sent out by a route that will easily admit of deflection to Taku or some other convenient Chinese port.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—General MacArthur cabled the War Department that the Fourteenth Infantry and the Fifth Artillery will leave on Friday for Taku. Other troops are being sent to replace these.

JAPANESE TROOPS MOVING.

LONDON, July 7.—The Japanese Minister, Kato Takki, received a dispatch from Tokio this evening giving his Government's reply to Great Britain's question as to whether, with the consent of the other Powers, Japan is willing to send large reinforcements to China. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion and that one division would be dispatched immediately.

BERLIN, July 7.—A semi-official note says: "In replying to Japan's request for notice of the Powers' attitude toward China, Germany has replied she regarded the maintenance of harmony among the Powers of prime importance and would, accordingly, assent to any measures not objected to in other quarters."

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The important dispatch to the State Department from Consul General Goodnow this morning has revived hope in a measure that the Legationers, or at least some of them, are still alive in Peking, having survived at least two weeks longer than was supposed to be possible. They were alive only five days ago. The Ministers and staffs and guards are still holding out. In fact, if the only thing they have to face is starvation, as Consul Goodnow now states, the officials believe there is substantial ground for hope that the horrible stories of the last few days from Shanghai of nameless crimes and massacres committed upon the Legationers are at least premature.

One certain effect of Consul General Goodnow's dispatch will be to cause the officials here, and without doubt the European Governments, to redouble their exertions to push forward a force to Peking. The main hope for speedy action is still in Japan. According to the Japanese Legation here, which has late advices from Tokio, 22,000 Japanese soldiers are now on Chinese soil. If this report is true, the Japanese Government has accomplished more than was expected, and the officials see no reason why the further advance on Peking should not begin immediately. It is said that Japan is not expected to make this campaign single-handed. The foreign forces at Taku and Tien-Tsin will co-operate to the utmost with the Japanese army corps in the movement on Peking. What form that co-operation shall take is not known. Such details will be left to the commanders in the field.

It is said that Japan is to be compensated for the work she is going to undertake in the common cause. Her military preparations are very extensive, and the coming campaign is certain to involve heavy cost. It would be unjust to expect Japan to meet this herself. She has no missionaries in China and consequently is perhaps less interested selfishly in China than any of the Powers in the terrible happenings in Shantung and Peking. If the Powers have agreed upon the form Japanese indemnity is to assume, the facts cannot be elicited here, but it will probably be a money indemnity which China will have to pay.

HAS THERE BEEN A MASSACRE?

LONDON, July 7.—"The massacre of the foreign Ministers, the women and children and the guards at Peking after eighteen days of hopeless resistance is confirmed," says a News Agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated July 6th, and received in London today.

"When the ammunition and food were exhausted," continues the dispatch, "the Chinese fiends closed in upon the Legations and butchered all those who remained alive. Afterward they set fire to the Legation buildings, in which the remains of the victims were consumed in one horrible holocaust."

The dispatch does not state the source from which the news of this "confirmation" is received, but it is thought that this is indicated by another Shanghai dispatch, which states that the Taotai, or officer in charge of several departments at Shanghai and vicinity, now admits that no Legations exist in Peking. They are said to have been exterminated, and it is admitted that no foreigners have been left alive.

Reports of the atrocities committed by Prince Tuan upon the Chinese are appalling. He had 4,000 leading Chinese butchered, it is said, for merely daring to petition him to control the orgie of blood and restrain his followers. The dispatch concludes with the announcement that ex-Viceroy Chi Li Wang Wen Chao has been killed by the Boxers.

A dispatch from Taku says that the last message from Edwin H. Conger, the United States Minister at Peking, brought there by runners, reads as follows: "We are besieged. The provisions are becoming exhausted and the situation is desperate. The relief force should advance and give us notice by signal."

Runners also confirm the report of the burning of the native city of Peking.

EX-PREMIER CRISPI'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A World special from Rome says: Ex-Premier Crispi said today: "I am convinced the dismemberment of China is imminent. The integrity of China is impossible after this revolt. Once let the fabric of the Chinese Government be touched and chaos will inevitably ensue. I strongly advise that a powerful expedition be sent, thus enabling Italy to share in the spoils."

Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was also interviewed. He said:

"Italy's policy is to support the cause of civilization. But we want no territory. Germany encourages Italy to send troops to enhance the prestige of the triple alliance, but Italy's aim should be to assist the Powers against the disintegration of China."

A SHANTUNG PROCLAMATION.

CHEFOO, July 10.—When the allies bombarded the native city of Tien-Tsin Captain Ota of the Japanese artillery and another Japanese officer were killed. The American Consul here showed today a proclamation posted six miles from Chefoo and distributed in the native city. It says:

"The holy god of war arouses the Buddhist world on account of the depraved acts of Protestant and Catholic Christians who insultingly overpower the Ching dynasty. Millions of spiritual soldiers will destroy the depraved sects without calamities caused by earthly armies. All who are ready to distribute copies of this placard quickly secures his family from calamity. Non-distribution brings calamity."

Foreigners are accused of poisoning wells. Native officials and representative merchants warn the people to disregard the Boxer proclamations.

EMPEROR TO PRESIDENT.

CANTON, Ohio, July 6.—The following cablegram was received by President McKinley Friday:

"BERNDEZBURG, July 6.—The President of the United States, William McKinley: For Your Excellency's warm words of condolence in the murder of my representatives in Peking I express my most sincere thanks. I recognize therein the common impulse of the interests which bind the civilized nations together.

"WILLIAM, Emperor."

MAY HAVE BEEN OVERWHELMED.

LONDON, July 7, 2:40 a. m.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Express, telegraphing on Thursday, says there is no longer any doubt that disaster has overtaken the Russian force of 3,000 that left Tien-Tsin for Peking on June 11th. The Russians had a full field gun complement and carried their own transports. As nothing has been heard from them for twenty-four days, it is assumed that they have been overwhelmed. Trustworthy news is received to the effect that all the country to the northeast of Peking is covered with the corpses of men and horses of the western garrisons. Fighting of a desperate character took place in the immediate neighborhood of Tien-Tsin on June 30th.

Taku dispatches say an attack in great force is expected at any moment. The Chinese commanders are awaiting the arrival of more guns and reinforcements before making an effort to retake the city.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

LONDON, July 1.—General Botha is showing increased activity. His patrols cover wide stretches of country, approach near the British outposts and engage in skirmishes while larger bodies threaten to attack, declining to allow themselves to be caught by the return blows which the British promptly seek to deliver. Attacks of this sort were made Friday last at Pinaarsport on General Pole-Carew and at The Springs. Generals Botha and Dewet are seemingly operating in combination. Botha is reported to have divided his forces into two parts, one moving west and the other to the south, to try to effect a junction with Dewet.

Boer circulars are out, exaggerating the Chinese troubles and urging the burghers to rejoin the army.

Lord Roberts and several co-operating columns are still out within striking distance of Dewet.

Dr. Conan Doyle, in an interview with the Daily Telegraph's Pretoria correspondent, says the hospital arrangements have been severely tried, but that no more could have been done.

Lord Roberts, in the course of an interview, said he thought that the charges brought against the Governments by William A. Burdette-Coutts, Conservative member of Parliament for Westminster, that inadequate provision had been made for the sick and wounded, were probably based upon one hospital and a hasty generalization thereon.

The Times' Pretoria correspondent telegraphs that General Colville has been ordered home.

LONDON, July 9.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the War Office from Pretoria as follows: "The officer commanding at Heilbron reports that State Secretary Blignaut, State Attorney Dickson and Members of the Council Van Tader and Kuppervergen came in yesterday and surrendered.

LONDON, July 9.—Late news from South Africa reports that the Boers ineffectually attacked General Buller's escort between Standerton and Heidelberg on Saturday, as he was returning from a visit to Lord Roberts.

SENEKAL, Orange River Colony, July 9, (Monday).—An extended reconnaissance today resulted in the discovery that the Boers had evacuated all their positions around Senekal. Numbers appear to have gone towards Ficksburg and the remainder in the direction of Bethlehem. The British commanders express the opinion that the retirement of the Boers foreshadows a speedy end of the war in this section of the country.

Peru's Tax to Chili.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A despatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says: Garland's new pamphlet, treating of the war indemnity collected by Chili from Peru and Bolivia since 1879, has made a deep impression here.

Figures are given which show that by 1935 Chili will have received for nitrate and iodine from the Peruvian province of Tarapaca twenty-three hundred and fifty million Chilian dollars, and from Bolivia six hundred and fifty million dollars.

Thus the war indemnity paid to Chili will reach three thousand million dollars—a greater sum than France paid to Germany.

SUGAR MARKET BOOMING

The latest sugar news from the Mainland is furnished in the circular of Williams, Dimond & Co., of July 10, by courtesy of Messrs. Schaefer & Co. of this city. The market is exceptionally strong, quite an advance having been made since the last advices. The letter is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Since June 30, our last advices to you, the local market has been advanced—on July 3d, .10, and again on the 9th as per following list: Dominos, half barrels, 6.35; boxes, 6.60; cubes (A) crushed and fine crushed, 6.10; powdered, 5.70; candy granulated, 5.70; dry granulated, fine, 5.60; dry granulated, coarse, 5.50; confectioners' A, 5.60; magnolia A, 5.20; extra C, 5.10; golden C, 5.00. Like advances were made for export to the Hawaiian Islands. Dry granulated today quoted at 5.35.

BASIS.—June 30, no sales; July 2, spot sale 950 tons, at 4 3-4; quotation unchanged with one sale July 5, 200 tons, at 4 3-4, until July 9, 300 tons, cost and freight sale, at 4.76, making net basis for 96 centrifugals in New York 4.76, San Francisco, 4.385.

LONDON BEETS.—June 30, 11s 3d; July 2, 11s 2 1-4d; 3d, 11s 3 3-4d; 5th and 6th, 11s 5 1-4d; .. and 9th, 11s 4 1-2d.

Dry granulated in New York advanced .10 July 3 and again on the 9th, making price 5.55, equal 5.73 net.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Latest mail advices under date of July 5 report the market very strong at the advanced quotations. European markets decidedly stronger, owing to increased demand from America. It is estimated that this country has taken from Europe since May fully 130,000 tons. The demand for refined has been very brisk and the refineries are reported to be largely oversold.

Mr. Licht's latest mail reports as to the beet crop are more favorable. The statistical position according to Willett & Gray, total stock in all hands July 4, U. S. four ports estimated 151,456 tons, against 289,728 tons last year. Six principal ports Cuba, 39,500 tons, against 61,500 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries latest uneven dates by cable July 5, 1,359,956 tons, against 1,670,337 tons last year, showing deficiency under last year 310,381 tons.

Latest estimates of the sugar crops of the world, grand total cane and beet sugar, 8,320,944 tons, against 7,962,062 last year. Estimated increase in the world's production, 328,882 tons.

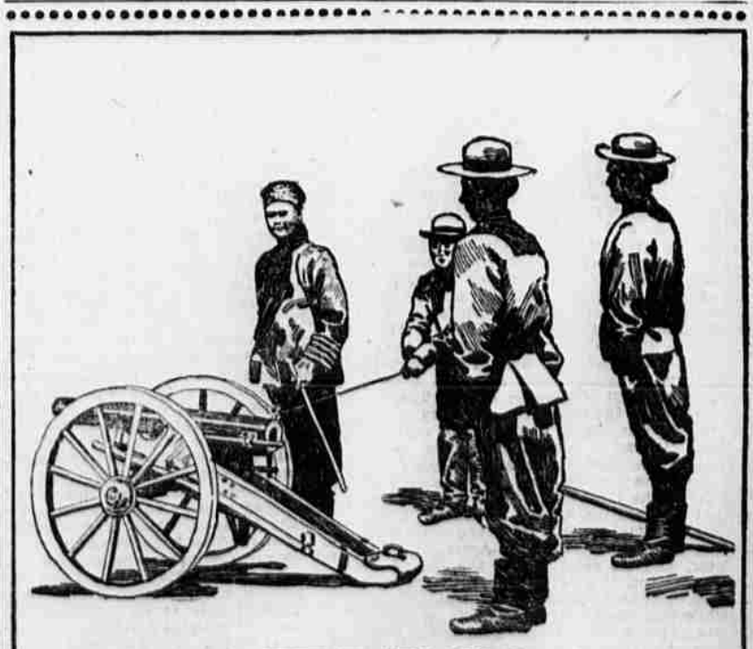
Bodies From the Bay.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Two bodies were recovered today from the wreck of the steamer Saale. This makes 148 corpses thus far recovered of the victims of the fire which destroyed the North German Lloyd pier at Hoboken and burned the steamers Saale, Bremen and Maine on June 30th.

IS IT RIGHT FOR AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES?

[From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.]

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided, and in many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the last twenty years. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



A CHINESE GUN SQUAD.

It is important to know at this time that the Chinese have improved considerably in their knowledge of warfare since their disasterous engagement with the Japanese. Under the tutorship of European military men they have been able in recent years to turn out some fairly good soldiers. The illustration shows a modern gun squad of the Imperial Chinese army which has been trained and equipped under foreign officers.

CHANGE IN LAND LAWS

How Territorial Act Affects Them.

THE RIGHTS OF ALIENS

Homesteads Open Only to American Citizens--Some Other Modifications.

The Advertiser published yesterday a brief resume of the opinion of Attorney General Dole relative to the effect upon the Land Act of 1895 of the Territorial Act, and of the extension of the constitution and laws of the United States to these Islands. So much interest has been manifested in the matter that the Advertiser herewith gives the opinion in full:

To His Excellency, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawai.: Sir—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following opinion relative to the effect upon the Land Act of 1895 of the Territorial Act, and of the extension of the constitution and laws of the United States to these Islands.

Section 190 of the Land Act, as embodied in the Civil Laws of 1897, is expressly repealed by Section 7 of the Territorial Act. As this section relates only to the appointing power in certain cases, it does not substantially affect the Land Act as a whole. No other section of the Land Act is expressly repealed.

The Land Act of 1895 was intended to promote the acquisition of homesteads by people of small means—

First, by inalienable and unattachable "Homestead Leases" for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

Second, by "Right of Purchase Leases," such leases running for the term of twenty years, with conditional rights of purchase at the expiration of the third year.

I am of the opinion that the provision of the Land Act relative to "Homestead Leases" and "Right of Purchase Leases" are repealed by implication, being inconsistent with Section 73 of the Territorial Act, which declares, among other things, that "no lease of agricultural land shall be granted, sold or renewed by the Government of the Territory of Hawaii for a longer period than five years until Congress shall otherwise direct."

Third, by "Cash Freeholds." The privilege of acquiring a homestead under the system known as "Cash Freeholds" does not, in my opinion, conflict with the above quoted provision of the Territorial Act relative to Territorial leases; and the first sentence of Section 73 of the Territorial Act provides:

"That the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, the settlement of boundaries and the issuance of patents on land commission awards, except as changed by this Act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide."

SOME RESTRICTIONS.

I think, however, that the privilege of acquiring such freehold is materially restricted by the third sentence of Section 73 of the Territorial Act, which declares that—

"In said laws "land patent" shall be substituted for "royal patent;" "commissioner of public lands" for "minister of the interior;" "agent of public lands" and "commissioners of public lands" or their equivalents; and the words, "that I am a citizen of the United States" or "that I have declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States, as required by law," for the words "that I am a citizen by birth (or naturalization) of the Republic of Hawaii," or "that I have received letters of denization under the Republic of Hawaii," or "that I have received a certificate of special right of citizenship from the Republic of Hawaii."

The last section of the Land Act of 1895 (Section 272 of the Civil Laws of 1897) requires the following declaration in applying for a Cash Freehold:

"Schedule A. Form of Declaration of Application for Homestead Leases, Right of Purchase Leases, or Cash Freeholds. Hawaiian Islands, Island of ....., ss. I ....., being sworn, say that I am over eighteen years old; that I am a citizen by birth (or naturalization) of the Republic of Hawaii (or that I have received letters of denization under the Republic of Hawaii); (or that I have received a certificate of Special Right of Citizenship from the Republic of Hawaii); that I am under no civil disability for any offense; that I am not delinquent in the payment of taxes; that I have made no false declaration in applying for land under Land Act, 1895; that I am married (or unmarried); that I do not own land in the Hawaiian Islands not classed as wet land (if married that wife or husband does not own such land); (or if an owner of such land and an applicant for enough more land as a Right of Purchase Leasehold or a Cash Freehold to make up with the land already held by him the maximum quantity as allowed and provided by Section 58, Land Act, 1895, that he owns such and such areas of such and such classes); that besides the land now applied for I am not an applicant for any interest in land under Land Act, 1895 (if married that the wife or husband is not such an applicant), and that I am applying for the land solely for my "own use and benefit."

NEW FORM OF OATH.

The foregoing declaration, changed to comply with the third sentence of Section 73 of the Territorial Act, would be:

"Territory of Hawaii, Island of ....ss. I, ..., being sworn, say that I am over eighteen years of age; that I am a citizen by birth (or naturalization) of the United States (or that I have declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States as required by law)," etc.

The Territorial Act plainly restricts acquisitions of homesteads under the system of "Cash Freeholds" pursuant to the Land Act of 1895, to citizens of the United States and those who have legally declared their intention to become such citizens. This excludes Asiatics, except the few who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, and have consequently become citizens of the United States pursuant to Section 4 of the Territorial Act, as Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2d ed.) limits naturalization to aliens who are free white persons, or who are of African nativity or descent.

Section 253 of the Civil Laws of 1897 (Section 19 of the Land Act) is modified by Section 73 of the Territorial Act limiting general leases of agricultural public lands to terms of five years.

Section 251 of the Civil Laws of 1897 (Section 17 of the Land Act) provides for the sale of public lands not under lease, in parcels of not more than one thousand acres, at public auction. Such sales are discretionary with the Government, and the purchaser is not required by the Land Act or by Section 73 of the Territorial Act to make any declaration of citizenship. Any alien, being the highest bidder, might have the right to purchase, if not debarred by Chapter 283 of the Statutes of the Second Session of the Fifty-Fourth Congress, approved March 3, 1897, entitled "An Act to better define and regulate the rights of aliens to hold real estate in the Territories," amending an Act of Congress passed ten years earlier.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

Said Chapter declares:

"That no alien or person who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in the manner provided by law, shall acquire title to or own any land in any of the Territories of the United States, except as hereinafter provided: Provided, that the prohibition of this section shall not apply to cases in which the right to hold or dispose of land in the United States is secured by existing treaties to citizens or subjects of foreign countries, which rights, so far as they may exist by force of any such treaty, shall continue to exist as long as such treaties are in force, and no longer. That this Act shall not apply . . . . to any alien who shall become a bona fide resident of the United States, and any alien who shall become a bona fide resident of the United States or shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in the manner provided by law, shall have the right to acquire and hold land in either of the Territories of the United States upon the same terms as citizens of the United States. . . . . This Act shall not be construed to prevent any persons, not citizens of the United States, from acquiring or holding lots or parcels of land in any incorporated or platted city, town or village, or in any mine or mining claim in any of the Territories of the United States, ... or from acquiring lands or any interest therein by inheritance or in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts, or from lending money and securing the same upon real estate or any interest therein."

I have not been able to discover anything which excepts subjects of the Chinese Empire from the operation of the foregoing statutes. The Burlingame treaty of 1868 between the United States and China, which has since been abrogated, although one most liberal treaty that China has ever had with the United States provides that "nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization . . . . upon the subjects of China in the United States." It contains no clause entitling Chinese subjects to acquire land in the United States.

NO JAPANESE LANDHOLDERS.

The last and most liberal treaty between the United States and Japan, signed on the 22d day of November, 1894, contains no provision enabling Japanese to become naturalized citizens of the United States. In my opinion, it contains nothing which entitles subjects of the Japanese Empire to acquire land in the United States. The third paragraph of Article I. of the treaty provides that "In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects or citizens of each contracting party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges liberties and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in those respects than native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favored nation."

Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the treaty provides that:

"The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties may trade in any part of the territories of the other, by wholesale or retail, in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnership with foreigners or native subjects or citizens; and they may there own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the laws, police and customs regulations of the country like native subjects or citizens."

MAY LEASE BUT NOT OWN.

It appears to me that the language of these two paragraphs securing the rights of Japanese to do business in the United States, to acquire, use and dispose of personal property, and to lease real estate for business and residential purposes, together with the omission to provide for acquiring title to real estate, except as aforesaid, plainly negatives an intention on the part of either contracting power to confer such privileges upon the citizens or subjects of the other.

The Act of Congress of March 2, 1897, hereinbefore quoted does not extend to aliens who become bona fide residents of the United States. The general policy of the United States in regard to the disposition of public lands has always been "America for Americans." That is, for those who are citizens by birth or by naturalization, or who have declared their intentions to be naturalized.

Although the laws of the United States do not, in my opinion, absolutely prohibit the sale, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Land Act of 1895 of public lands to aliens, being bona fide residents of the United States, who are not citizens of the United States and who are incapable of becoming citizens, I, nevertheless think there is strong ground for the presumption that persons are not bona fide residents, who are debarred by the laws of the United States from the privilege of citizenship, whose history traditions and sentiments as a rule are foreign to American principles of free government, and who have come here under contract for limited terms. I think the Commissioner of Public Lands will be justified in acting upon this presumption in all sales at auction under Section 17 of the Land Act of 1895, unless it is overcome by satisfactory evidence.

SUMMING UP.

My conclusions are:

First.—That the systems of Homestead Leases and Rights of Purchase Lease created by the Land Act of 1895 are made inoperative by the Territorial Act, and that no future leases of agricultural public land will be valid for terms exceeding five years.

Second.—That the system of Cash Freeholds created by the Land Act of 1895 as it applies both to individuals and to settlement associations remains in force, except that its benefits are restricted to citizens of the United States and to those who, being capable of becoming citizens of the United States, have declared their intentions as provided by law.

Third.—That aliens, who are bona fide residents of the United States, may become purchasers of public lands under the provisions of Section 17 of the Land Act of 1895, without being, or declaring their intention to become, citizens of the United States; but, if they first come here for temporary purposes, and are of races debarred by United States law from citizenship, the burden of proving that they are bona fide residents must rest upon them. In the absence of such proof, I think the Land Office would be justified in refusing their bids.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. P. DOLE, Attorney General.

MURDER TRIALS AT HONOKAA.

Two Convictions Have Already Been Secured

Two murder cases which have been on trial at Honokaa, Hawaii, have resulted in convictions. A Meyners was found guilty of killing Gus Schwartz at Hilo on April 1 and was sentenced to six year's imprisonment. Meyners stabbed Schwartz in the jugular vein during the progress of a fight, and claimed that he did it in self defense. Circumstances were in his favor, hence the light sentence.

The other case was that of Nahalea, who killed a Japanese laborer who had been intimate with his wife. He was sentenced to ten year's imprisonment.

A third case, that of Fujihara, who is accused of shooting another Japanese at Paauilo, is now on trial. Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart is prosecuting all of the cases.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

Additional Ones Are Being Opened Every Week.

The Money Order offices of the postal department are rapidly being opened up in Hawaii and Mr. Flint, the special postoffice agent, reports that on Monday last, five new ones commenced issuing the orders. These were Kilauea, Kauai; Kalopana, Hawaii; Hamoa, Kipahulu and Wailuku, Maui.

Many of the postmasters have labored under a misapprehension in regard to the war revenue stamps. In many instances the orders have come into the Honolulu postoffice with a two cent war tax stamp affixed. The country postmasters probably have an idea that the war tax covers all forms of exchanges.

EVERY DAY FACTS.

Honolulu Produces Its Share—This Comes From Kawaiahao

What makes anything a fact? Isn't it an occurrence of statement that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is indorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every-day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

It is important to get the same pills which helped Mr. Nua—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for 2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

To Study Hawaiian Soils.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Secretary Wilson has appointed Dr. William C. Stubbs of New Orleans, La., as a special agent to Hawaii, for the purpose of studying the climate and soil conditions, with a view to establishing a number of Government experiment stations on those islands. Dr. Stubbs will spend July and August in traveling over the country and studying its resources. It is hoped to greatly increase the amount of exports from the islands.

The refusal of Lord Roberts to spare a large force for China has spoiled a scheme to get commanus for London drawing-room favorites.

IT IS PERFECT RELIABLE.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

CUTICURA

REMEDIES

THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot. LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co.,

LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H I.

Keen Kutter Kuttlery

and other Keen Kutter goods just received. These fine goods are getting to be as well known here as they are in other parts of the United States.

POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS,
HATCHETS, AXES, CARP. CHISELS,
COLD CHISELS, TINNERS' SNIPS,
MASONS' HAMMERS, CARP.
BITS, PLANES,

and all such Tools are all guaranteed when stamped "Keen Kutter." Any defective or unsatisfactory Keen Kutter article we will replace or give you your money back if you wish. They are the best Tools made, and we are right back them w the above guarantee. Another thing to remember is that here is only one place in town where you can find this fine brand of goods, and that is at

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd

KING STREET, NEXT TO JOHN NOTT.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

ED. W. AVERDAM Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000.000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.	8,890.000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000.000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued
To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line.
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Ætna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 17.

Stmr. Lehua, from Molokai.

T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Allen, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hamakua; 4,953 bags ironchaa sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Bk. Skagit, Robinson, from Port Gamble, June 24, with lumber.

Bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, from San Francisco July 4, with general merchandise.

Wednesday, July 18.

Br. S. S. Moana, Carey, from San Francisco.

Br. S. S. Bloemfontein, Bielloch, from the Sound.

Stmr. Nilhau, Bruhn, from Anahole.

Stmr. Maui, Parker, from Kleele.

Thursday, July 19.

Schr. Alice Kimball, Anderson, from the Sound.

Schr. Bertie Minor, Ravens, from Eureka.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 17.

Am. schr. Serena Thayer, McVicar, for the Sound in ballast.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Am. schr. Maria E. Smith, Nelson, for the Sound, in ballast.

Ger. bk. Schide, Schumacher, for the Sound in ballast.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Waimea.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa and Kilauea.

Stmr. Mokolii, Napala, for Molokai ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa and Eleele.

T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Allen, for China and Japan.

Stmr. Caudine, Macdonald, for Maui and Hawaii.

Wednesday, July 18.

Br. S. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Honokaa and Kukuihaele.

Thursday, July 19.

Sp. I. F. Chapman, Carter, New York: 3,710 tons sugar.

Stmr. Maui, Parker, for Kihei, Paauhau, Kukaiau, Ookala, Papaaloa and Laupahoehoe.

Ship Charles E. Moody, Anderson, for the Sound in ballast.

Bark Oregon, Parker, for the Sound in ballast.

Br. S. S. Bloemfontein, Bielloch, for Melbourne.

TO SAIL TODAY.

Schr. Eclipse, Henningsen, for Koloa, Eleele, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha; 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nilhau, Bruhn, for Anahole; 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Iwalani, July 17.—Mrs. McLennan, Mrs. Lydgate, Mrs. Mary Alua, M. Hino and 16 on deck.

From San Francisco, per T. K. Nippon Maru, July 17.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. L. A. Beardslee. For Yokohama—Mrs. E. S. Alfred, Mrs. C. E. Alfred, Rev. J. G. Cleveland, Mrs. J. G. Cleveland, three children and infant; A. Dutilleul, Mrs. N. J. Fowler, Sampei Herao, N. Inuzuka, T. Nose, Van Osten, A. Witzig. For Nagasaki—Captain L. Hintze. For Shanghai—Miss Mary E. Woods. For Hongkong—Naval Cadet R. A. Abernathy, Naval Cadet C. L. Arnold, Surgeon A. R. Alfred, Mrs. J. M. Burroughs, Ensign A. R. Alfred, Mrs. J. M. Burroughs, Ensign J. F. Babcock, Lieut. C. B. Brittain, Lieut. W. H. K. Bullard, Naval Cadet F. D. Berrian, Naval Cadet B. T. Bulmer, Lieut. R. K. Crank, Lieut. Com. J. C. Colwell, Ensign W. P. Cronan, Naval Cadet J. H. Comfort, Naval Cadet H. Ellis, Naval Cadet C. S. Freeman, Lieut. Com. J. C. Fremont, Com. C. T. Forse, Lieut. Com. R. H. Galt, Lieut. W. A. Gill, Com. Perry Garst, Lieut. H. M. P. Hulse, Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck, Lieut. Com. W. F. Halsey, Naval Cadet J. F. Hellwig, Ensign D. C. Hanrahan, Naval Cadet W. N. Jeffers, Mrs. T. T. Jackson, Lieut. J. J. Knapp, A. S. Mihara, Naval Cadet R. T. Menner, Com. J. S. Ogden, Lieut. H. B. Price, Lieut. T. W. Ryan, Naval Constr. T. F. Yuhm, Mrs. H. Rodriguez, Mrs. M. C. Raysor, J. J. Shute, Fing Shoakee, Naval Cadet G. W. Steele, Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, Naval Cadet C. R. Train, Naval Cadet W. V. Tomb, Lieut. R. H. Townley, J. S. Van Buren, Naval Cadet L. E. Wright, Naval Cadet Woods.

From Honokaa, per stmr. Iwalani, July 18.—Mrs. McLennan, Mrs. Lydgate, Mrs. Mary Alua, M. Hino and 16 on deck.

From San Francisco, per barkentine S. N. Castle, July 17.—J. W. Hall and wife, Miss Grace Turner, Mrs. J. Farnsworth and son, S. F. Thomas, A. McKenzie, Miss C. Turner, Louis Cogill, Miss Sadie Smith, Miss Lela Hubbard, Miss Ella Parsons, James Dezill, Miss Lillian Hall.

Departed.

For Sydney, per S. S. Moana, July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Branson, A. A. Brown, Rev. C. H. Buck and wife, H. C. Elkington, Miss Azalea C. Keyes, Mrs. J. R. Mackenzie.

Booked.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Alameda, July 20.—Miss Florence, Miss Eugenie Becker, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Scott, A. W. Hing, M. F. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. Arendt, C. A. Parker, R. Oberwimmer, Mons. H. Moet, J. A. Johnson, the Neill Company, H. A. Widemann, T. Pointdexter, E. F. Bishop, Mrs. Rowland and daughter, Andrew Smith, Miss N. Kershaw, Miss E. M. Graham, James R. Castle, Miss E. F. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Clark, Miss Lyon, Mrs. and Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Backus, Capt. W. Matson, W. Lindgren and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cunningham, Miss Cunningham, C. J. Holt, G. C. L. Goodman, James A. Low, R. W. Shingle, H. B. Gehr, J. H. Coney, John Gandall, Miss Maria Ross, H. Gorman, wife and child; Miss Annabel Lee, Mrs. Douglas, Dr. C. H English, R. Brown, H. P. Eakin, Mrs. Colton, Capt. A. Johnson, R. J. Smirl, Charles Matheson, L. P. Fraser, W. C. Renny, C. J. Treves, wife and child; A. Fink, Louis Carvallo, wife and child; Frank Vascellos, G. A. Martin, Joseph Zark, T. Muller, wife and two children; John Zoltoffes, S. Cowslin, wife and child; C. Seaman and wife; C. E. Chapin, G. L. Muddox, O. B. Ackerman, wife and two sons; H. Kluegel, L. C. Combs, P. Follenius, George Wood.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meterological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific. C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

LAST NATIVE SCHOOL IN HAWAII CLOSED

With the closing of the schools in the Islands at the end of June the last native school in the entire group passed out of existence.

The institution in question was on the little Island of Niihau, the westernmost of the group. For twenty-one years this little school has been under the charge of J. H. Kaonea, a native schoolmaster of the old style. The work of the school has been carried on entirely in the Hawaiian tongue, for the English language is scarcely ever to be heard on the Island, which is almost the only one where the haoles have not obtained much of a foothold.

But as English is the official language of the Islands now and to attain any high office a knowledge of it is necessary, the board has decided that it is best to change the method of teaching in vogue on Niihau and D. Prigge, a German who lives on the Island was appointed to succeed Kaonea, his salary being fixed at $600 per annum.

It is likely that Kaonea's faithful services will be recognized by the Board and that he will be appointed truant officer for Niihau, a position which will bring him a small income that will answer as a pension.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

July 14. No. 4684—Kahue to Mrs. Kapeka Ahao; piece land, Lae-Maloo, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration $50.

No. 4685—E. I. Kamakaia and husband (S) to R. F. Lange; ap. 4, R. P. 3016, kul. 1071, Puunui, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $100.

July 16. No. 4691—J. Vieira and wife to M. V. da Silva; portion R. P. 1542, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $120.

No. 4692—M. Vieira, Jr., to E. V. Ennes; five acres land, Awapuhi, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $100.

No. 4693—Kainulama to J. Vieira; six acres of Grant 1948, Kahinano, Hawaii. Consideration $3.50.

No. 4696—W. G. Goodman and wife to M. Martins; lots 6 and 7, Kukuau, 2d, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $450.

List of deeds filed for record July 17, 1900:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
J. G. Serrao and wife—M. Andrade		D
Helen N. Rosa—Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., Ltd.		D
S. W. Kamohoalii and wife et al.—		
J. Emmeluth		D
Julia A. Dias and husband (P. A.)—		
J. A. Magoon		D
S. M. Kanakanui and S. W. M. Kawelo—Charles K. Kapaealii, tr.		D

July 16. No. 4697—Paia and wife (Kainui) to Holowahine; piece land, Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration $5.

No. 4698—C. . Antone et al. to J. de Asencao; two pieces land, Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration $200.

No. 4699—C. W. Antone et al. to J. de Asencao; ap. 1, of R. P. 2171, Waikina, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration $300.

No. 4703—C. G. Spencer to M. Robinson; R. P. 7339, Makakuolo, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration $200.

No. 4706—C. Winam, tr., to Mrs. E. Harris; lots 1, 2 and 3, block 913, Kapahulu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $90.

No. 4707—D. Kaai and wife to H. Kaai; R. P. 4536, Moakea, Molokai. Consideration $50.

No. 4711—Kalamau to B. H. Brown; R. P. 4666, kul. 4659, ap. 3, Puueo, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $5.

No. 4712—B. H. Brown and wife to Hilo Sugar Co.; R. P. 4666, kul. 4659, ap. 3, Puueo, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $300.

No. 4719—Geo. Lucas, commissioner, to Hawaii Land Co.; portion R. P. 2078, kul. 553, Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $2,000.

No. 4720—Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., to L. C. Ables; lots 3, 6, 11, 12 and 13, Kalhee tract, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $7,550.

July 17. No. 4723—J. G. Serrao and wife to M. Andrade; lot 1, Kaumana, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $1,400.

No. 4727—Helen N. Rosa to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co.; Ltd., portion R. P. 5704, kul. 57, Kapuukolo, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $300.

List of deeds filed for record July 18, 1900:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
E. Thomas and wife—Est. of S. Kalu		D
Kama—C. Bolte, tr.		D
Trs. Est. of B. P. Bishop—McIntyre Building Co., Ltd.		D
K. Kahui—P. Silva		D
F. K. Dickey and husband (C. W.)—A. E. Mott-Smith		D
Z. Paakiki and wife—Rahapa and Lonchiwa		D
J. W. Pratt and wife—J. W. Jones		D
A. Kekauluohi—Lilluokalani		D

July 17. No. 4731—S. W. Kamohoalii and wife et al. to J. Emmeluth; interest in hui land of Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration $140.

No. 4733—Julia A. Dias and husband (P. A.) to J. A. Magoon; piece land and water right, Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $2,500.

No. 4734—S. M. Kanakanui and S. M. W. Kawelo to C. K. Kapaealii, tr.; interest in piece land, Auwaiolimu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $300.

July 18. No. 4737—E. Thomas and wife to Est. S. Kalu; share in hui land of Kapoua, Meloaa, Kauai. Consideration $1.

List of deeds filed for record July 19, 1900:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Hawaii Land Co., Ltd.—Robert Clark		D
Gear, Lansing & Co.—E. Macfarlane		D
Gear, Lansing & Co.—J. Macfarlane		D
E. Wright and husband—Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.		D
Lilluokalani—J. K. Kanepuu		D

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, July 28th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building will be sold at public auction:

Lot 10, Wahiawa, Waialua, Oahu.
Area 61 Acres. Upset price $300.00.

Sale is upon special conditions as follows: One-fifth of purchase price cash, remainder in four equal instalments.

Purchaser to maintain his home continuously upon the premises from end of 1st to end of 4th year. (Not open to parties already holding land under residence condition).

Twenty-five per cent of land to be under bona fide cultivation by end of fourth year.

For further detail, map, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
July 9th, 1900. 2192-td

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rev. Father Mathias will go to Molokai with the Board of Health.

Next month the natives of Hana who are connected with the Republican party will give a grand luau.

Former Queen Liliuokalani is now residing in her beach home at Waikiki. She seems to be very comfortable there.

Mrs. Lydgate of Paauilo and Mrs. McLennan, wife of the manager of the Laupahoehoe plantation on Haw. ii, are in the city.

There is an epidemic of grippe along the southern coast of Maui, according to reports brought by Purser Clapham of the Iwalani.

Professor Berger goes to Molokai with the Board of Health tonight to instruct the bands there and to take over the latest music.

Mr. N. C. Goodwin, one of the Peniel Mission workers of Honolulu, and a horse fancier, leaves for the Coast soon with his bride.

The Governor gives notice that he has commissioned A. S. Mahaulu, Esq., District Magistrate for Waialua, vice Edward Hore, who has resigned.

John K. Wilder celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary of his arrival in the Islands on Sunday last, his sixty-seventh birthday occurring a few days earlier.

R. A. Jordan, Sydney Jordan and W. Gartner returned yesterday from Heeia-manu, where they have been hunting for the past week. They report good bags of goats, pigs and doves.

Leslie's Weekly of July 7th has a group picture of the three delegates from Hawaii to the Republican convention at Philadelphia, together with an article concerning them and their personal history.

Ka-ne, the native who brutally assaulted a Chinese hack driver on the Tantalus road about two weeks ago, was bound over to the Circuit Court in the sum of $500 bonds for trial. The preliminary trial took place in the District Court.

A reception is to be tendered to the Democratic delegates from Hawaii to the Kansas City convention on their return from the States. A meeting is to be called of the Democratic Central Committee to arrange plans for the reception.

A quantity of kola nut tree seeds have been received by Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. There is a great demand for sorghum seed and Mr. Taylor has had to send to Washington for a further supply.

Applications for the Young Men's Christian Association summer camp will be received by Secretary Coleman until August 1st. Applications for the miscellaneous camp for members and their wives, commencing on August 10th, should also be sent in as soon as convenient.

The pheasant season will soon open, and sportsmen of the city are looking forward to it with much interest, for the last season Honolulu hunters were practically barred from shooting on account of the plague quarantine, so the shooting ought to be unusually good this year.

J. F. Hackfeld has received information that the German war vessel Geier will probably arrive at Honolulu from San Francisco about the middle of next week on her way to China. The vessel is commanded by Captain Peters and is one of the Pacific squadron of the Kaiser's fleet. She will remain here long enough to coal and then make haste for the China station.

The following officers were installed by Olive Branch Rebekah Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., on Wednesday evening: Noble Grand, Mae Wier; vice grand, Clara M. Gurney; secretary, James Bicknell; treasurer, Anna L. King; warden, Alice Herrick; conductor, Marion A. Nelson; R. S. N. G., Charles F. Herrick; L. S. N. G., Annie R. Bicknell; R. S. V. G., G. McDonald; L. S. V. G., Ethel Gurney; inside guardian, W. J. Hickey; chaplain, Carrie Riley. P. G.

The Diocesan Magazine offers its congratulations to Mr. Wray Taylor upon his appointment by the Governor as Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry. The appointment was announced on Monday, July 2d, and Mr. Taylor took his seat upon the Council. Mr. Taylor came to the Islands in 1880 and will complete the twentieth year of his service as organist in St. Andrew's Cathedral on the last Sunday of this month.

Arimoto, the alleged Japanese murderer who was brought to the station house from Ewa on Wednesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Officer Tanaka, is still held there, while Mita, his accomplice, languishes in Oahu prison. High Sheriff Brown, accompanied by Chester Doyle, leaves for Kahuku this morning to examine witnesses there in regard to the murder of Horya, which occurred last March, and prepare evidence which will be produced at the trial which will take place in Judge Wilcox's court tomorrow morning.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY, PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Date.	June.	Barom. 9 a. m.	Barom. 3 p. m.	Therm. Min.	Therm. Max.	Rainfall at 9 a. m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
	7	30 00	29 94	75	86	0 00	62	3	NNE	3
	8	30 04	29 98	76	85	0 01	74	3	ENE	4
	9	30 05	29 85	73	86	0 00	57	3-1	NNE	3
	10	29 99	29 91	71	79	0 41	90	8-4	NE	3
W	11	29 97	29 92	72	84	0 19	69	3	NE	4
T	12	29 99	29 94	72	85	0 04	61	5	NE	4
F	13	29 97	29 92	72	84	0 00	61	3-8	NE	3-9

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is —.06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days.	July.	High Tide Large.	Ht. of Tide	High Tide Small	Ht. of Tide	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises and Sets.
		p.m.	Ft.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.			
Mon.	16	6.46	1.5	7.08	0.57	12.34		5.27	6.45	10.05
Tues.	17	7.35	1.8	8.09	1.35	1.53		5.27	6.44	10.46
		a.m.		p.m.						
Wed.	18	9.24	1.8	8.28	2.18	3.31		5.27	6.44	11.33
Thur.	19	10.40	1.4	9.33	3.02	5.20		5.28	6.44	a.m.
Frid.	20	11.46	1.7	10.52	3.54	6.55		5.28	6.43	0.19
		p.m.								
Sat.	21	12.43	1.8	a.m.	4.50	8.02		5.29	6.43	1.08
Sun.	22	1.38	2.0	0.10	5.45	8.52		5.29	6.43	2.01
Mon.	23	2.17	2.1	1.15	6.40	9.31		5.29	6.43	2.57

Last quarter of the moon on the 18th at 7:01 p. m.

Tides from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables:

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian if 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 11 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

FOR RURAL DELIVERY

How Districts May Get System.

PETITION TO WASHINGTON

Local Postoffice Agent Gives Instructions For Addressing Department.

M. H. Flint, special agent of the postoffice department, yesterday sent out the following circular to the various Islands showing the method by which the citizens can secure rural free delivery service at any point in the Island group. A petition, he states, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., will have the same effect as if brought up through the agency of the delegate to Congress from Hawaii. As Hawaii will not have such a representative for sometime, the former plan is the only one feasible. The circular reads:

The question of the establishment of the rural free delivery service at any point throughout the Territory of Hawaii will not be considered by the Postoffice Department in Washington unless the following instructions are complied with:

Prepare a petition addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C., requesting the establishment of the service, have the petition signed by all the proposed patrons of the route and then secure the favorable endorsement of Governor Dole.

This will be necessary until a delegate to Congress is elected in the Territory.

The route should not be less than twenty-five miles in length and the roads must be in good condition.

A rough map should be furnished of the country to be traversed, accompanied by a general statement as to the number and avocations of the people to be served.

The intention of the service is to give a delivery of mail once daily to farming and rural communities, but there must not be less than 100 families served by each carrier.

Carriers for the first year receive a salary of $400 which includes horse hire, this compensation will probably be increased the second year to $500.

Patrons of the route are required to place receiving boxes at the entrance to their farms or homes, thereby expediting the delivery of the mail.

The local postoffice is in receipt of a portion of its new equipment for the inter-island service. One hundred keys for the mail bags are at hand, marked "Hawaiian Service." The rest of the paraphernalia will be here shortly and will make the equipment as complete as that of any part of the United States.

The map showing the districts arranged for the free delivery system of Honolulu have been finished by Louis Kenake and will go forward to Washington today on the Alameda for approval by the Postoffice Department. Complete schedules giving the names of the streets embraced in the system accompany the map.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 19, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Val's	Bid.	Ask'd.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	...
SUGAR.				
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	...	30
Ewa	5,000,000	20	26½	27
Hamoa	175,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Agricultural Co	1,500,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,012,500	100	.....	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	210
Honomu	750,000	100	.....	175
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	30½	31¼
Haiku	400,000	100	.....	300
Kahuku	500,000	50	.....	31
Kamalo Sug. Co. Ltd. a	225,000	20	.....	.....
" Paid up	250,000	20	.....	.....
Kihei Plan. Co. Ltd. a	1,500,000	20	10½	11
" Paid up	1,500,000	20	.....	.....
Kipahulu	100,000	100	.....	.....
Koloa	300,000	100	.....	.....
Kona Sugar Co. Ass.	200,000	100	.....	.....
" Paid up	180,000	100	.....	.....
Maunalei S. Co. Ass.	400,000	100	.....	.....
" Paid up	100,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde S. Co. Ltd. A	850,000	20	8	8½
" Paid up	1,500,000	20	.....	.....
Nahiku Sugar Co. A	.....	20	.....	.....
" Paid up	.....	20	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	157½	161
Onomea	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Ookala	500,000	20	.....	18½
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd. A	812,500	20	1	1½
" Paid up	2,500,000	20	11	12
Olowalu	150,000	100	.....	150
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	.....
Paia	750,000	100	250	300
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	220
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	150	160
Waialua Agr. Co. As.	2,100,000	100	90	91
" Paid up	1,500,000	100	110	115
Waimea	500,000	100	.....	.....
Wailuku	700,000	100	.....	400
Waimanalo	252,000	100	.....	175
Waimea	125,000	100	.....	120
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	120
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	150
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	.....	175
Hon. Rp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100	.....	.....
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100	.....	.....
Kona-Kau Telephone & Telegraph Co. Ltd.	15,000	25	.....	.....
Mutual Telephone Co.	129,000	10	.....	.....
Makaha Cof Co. Ltd. As	6,975	100	.....	.....
" Paid up	31,000	100	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	.....
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	99
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	99
Haw. Govt. Postal Savings 4½ per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per ct.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewa Plantation 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	103
Kahuku Plant. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	102
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	103

Session Sales—Morning Session—Twenty-five McIlryde, assessable, $2.25; 10 Waialua, assessable, $91. Afternoon Session—Ten Waialua, assessable, $91; 50 Olaa, assessable, $1.50.

Between Boards—Five hundred Ewa, $26.50; 20 Waialua, assessable, $91; 25 Waialua, assessable, $90.50 S. 3; 7 Oahu, $160

NEARLY TWO MILLIONS

Inventory of Campbell Estate.

REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS

Much Fine Property in the Business District and Elsewhere in Honolulu.

The inventory of the estate of James Campbell, which was filed yesterday by the executors, J. O. Carter, Cecil Brown and Mrs. Abigail K. Campbell, shows property valued at $1,929,698.69 belonging to the estate. It includes real estate valued at $920,130 and personal property worth $1,009,518.69.

The real estate is as follows: Fort and Hotel streets, $75,000; Emma street residence, $20,000; Fort and Queen streets, $50,000; Fort and Merchant streets, $100,000; Fort street (Hackfeld), $40,000; Kapiolani Park residence, $35,000; Nuuanu street, $6,000; Beretania street, $3,200; Beretania street, $2,400; Punchbowl street and Palace walk, $15,000; Masonic Hall, $28,000; Emma street, purchased from Mrs. C. F. Bush, $9,000; Kikihale, $5,000; King street, purchased from J. W. Austin, $6,000; pasture land at Kapiolani Park, $10,000; property at Pohakuawawaa, Kahhi, Oahu, $3,000; Ahupuaa of Honouliuli, Ewa, Oahu, $250,000; Kahuku ranch, $64,000; Ahupuaa of Kahauala, Puna, Hawaii, $15,000; house and lot, Lahaina, Maui, $1,920; cane land, Lahaina, $160; one-half Ahupuaa of Nuu, Nuu, Kaupo, Maui, $4,000; St. James Hotel, San Jose, California, $150,000. Total, $920,130.

The personalty is as follows: Cash, $223,039.15; notes and mortgages, H. M. Von Holt, trustee, $35,000; Liliuokalani, $16,000; Lil uokalani, $10,000; C. W. Booth, $25,000; Mrs. A. Von Tempsky, $8,250; H. Hackfeld & Co., $125,000; C. W. Booth, $10,000; Mrs. Nawalu, $5,630; Lucy K. Peabody, $40,000; Mrs. T. Lack, $5,000; R. P. Hose, $700; O. R. & L. Co., first mortgage, $29,537; O. R. & L. Co., second mortgage, $35,000; L. L. McCandless (Aswan), $18,000; J. P. Mendonca, $40,000; Ulunahele, $1,100; Samuel Parker, $35,000; Samuel Parker, $93,000; note of Godfrey Brown, $35,000; note of Godfrey Brown, $5,000; note of A. C. Cunha, $1,500; note of M. L. Smith, $100; Government 6 per cent bonds, $4,000; Kahuku Plantation Company 6 per cent bonds, $27,000; 750 shares stock First American Bank of Hawaii, $50,000; 8,321 shares Mutual Telephone Company, $83,240; 125 shares Hawaiian Hardware Company, $9,375; 36 shares American Sugar Refinery Company, $3,600. Furniture, etc., at Emma street residence, $10,562.05; furniture, etc., at Kapiolani Park residence, $10,277.65. Cash in Anglo Californian Bank at San Francisco, $3,000.94; cash in Commercial & Savings Bank of San Jose, Cal., $1,241.50.

Waialua's Judge.

A. S. Mahaulu has been appointed district magistrate of Waialua, in place of Edward Hore, who resigned recently. Judge Mahaulu has been station agent at Waialua for some time and is one of the most intelligent Hawaiians in the Islands.

Kihei Assessment Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the eighth (8th) assessment of 5 per cent or $2.50 has been levied and will become due and payable on the 1st day of August, 1900, at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.

The ninth (9th) assessment of 5 per cent or $2.50 is levied, to be due and payable on the 1st day of September, 1900, at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Judd building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, H. T., July 12, 1900.
5595—2193-July 13-17-20

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, JR., of Kailua, Hawaii, has sold his interest in the Kona Trading Co. to MRS. ALEXANDER COCKBURN and J. K. WHITE, who are now the sole proprietors and will carry on the business as before.

2192—July 10-13-17-20

NOTICE.

W. AUSTIN WHITING HAS RESUMED the general practice of law, and has taken the law offices of Hon. A. S. Humphreys, corner King and Bethel streets, Honolulu. P. O. Box 725.
2192-1m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Isabel Kanoa Powell, late of Kekaha, Kauai, deceased. Intestate.

Petition having been filed by Ellison Powell, Jr., husband of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to George R. Carter, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, Oahu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, Oahu, July 11th, 1900.
By the Court:
J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.
2193—July 13-20-27 Aug. 3

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. In Probate. At Chambers.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frederick Brown Oat, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased Intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of Joseph Morton Oat of said Honolulu, alleging that Frederick Brown Oat of said Honolulu died intestate at Honolulu aforesaid, on the first day of July, 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to him; It is ordered that Friday, the 3d day of August, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court in the Judiciary building in said Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, July 5, 1900.
By the Court:
HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.
2191—July 6-13-20

Notice of Incorporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT S. T. Alexander, H. P. Baldwin, W. M. Alexander, J. P. Cooke and J. B. Castle, heretofore carrying on business as copartners in Honolulu and San Francisco, as Commission Merchants and Factors, under the firm name of Alexander & Baldwin, did, on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1900, incorporate their business under the corporate name of Alexander & Baldwin, Limited; that the officers of the corporation are:

H. P. Baldwin, President.
J. B. Castle, First Vice-President.
W. M. Alexander, Second Vice-President.
J. P. Cooke, Treasurer.
W. O. Smith, Secretary and Auditor.

That the officers constitute a Board of Directors of the corporation.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Secretary.
Honolulu, July 9, 1900.
5595—2193-July 13-17-20

—THE—

Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU.

—AGENTS FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital	Fs 10,000,000.00
Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums	23,923,134 16
	Fs 33,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON HAMM YOUNG CO.,

—LIMITED—

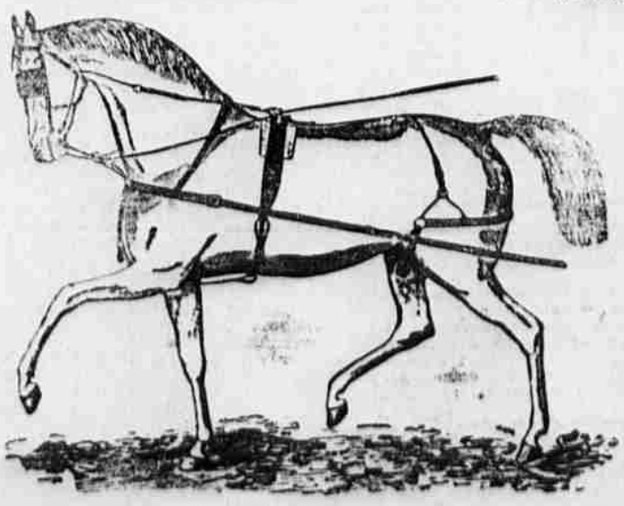
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Fine Carriage and Buggy Harness.

Rugs, Lap Robes, Fly Nets, Humane and Rubber Bits, Fine English Holly Whips, Ankle Boots, Salt Sacks, Derby Bandages, and a Large Variety of Race Bradoons. Also a Large Assortment of Single and Double Harnesses, Halter Bridles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains.



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Of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice. Island Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

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